# New-York Daily Times.

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## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] Telegraph Co., [illegible] Office No. 21 Wall-street.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**The Debate on the President's Message—Mr. Davis' Speech—The Tariff—Pacific Railroad—Mr. Harlan's Case.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS' speech to-day was an eloquent vindication of the American Party, and from his stand-point an exceedingly fair and able review of the late contest. The responsibility for the sectional difficulties of the last three years he fastened upon the Democratic Party, for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, although he condemned the Republican organization as sectional, while he admitted the magnitude of the provocation.

The Tariff question is again thrown over temporarily, but it will come up soon. The projects and counter projects, and conflicting interests, are so varied and numerous, however, that it is exceedingly doubtful whether anything will be done.

The Pacific Railroad was not injured by yesterday's vote, for many of its best friends voted against taking it up, because the measure is not yet matured so that it ought to pass.

The Senate debate on HARLAN's case is very interesting, and is likely to last all the week. If he should be ousted, the Iowa Legislature, now in session, will reëlect him immediately. S.

**Appointment of a British Minister to this Country—The Atlantic Telegraph—Sale of Public Lands in Iowa, &c.**

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

*The Administration has been officially advised* that Mr. VILLIERS, brother of Lord CLARENDON and late Judge Advocate General, has been appointed British Minister to this country; and will shortly arrive here.

Official dispatches received at the Navy Department from Capt. HARTSTENE, speak in glowing language of his reception in England.

The President's Message, in reply to a resolution of the Senate relative to the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph, will contain no recommendations, but merely makes the correspondence which has taken place on the subject. It will probably be sent in to-morrow.

The remonstrance of the shipowners of New-York against the Senate bill making ROGERS' System of Marine Signals compulsory upon them, was presented in the House to-day by Mr. WAKEMAN, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

*The sales ordered by the President of the United* States to commence on the 4th of May next, embrace, Office at Osage—twenty-five townships in Winneshiek, Howard, Mitchell, Worth, Hancock, and Winnebago Counties; at Fort Dodge—nineteen townships in Hancock, Winnebago, Kossuth, and Bancroft Counties; at Sioux City—twenty-one townships in Palo Alto, Clay, O'Brien, and Sioux Counties; covering in the aggregate, exclusive of lands reserved for schools, etc., 1,239,156 acres.

## XXXIVth Congress....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

Mr. CASS called the Senate to order and announced that the first business in order was the election of a President *pro tem.*

Mr. HALE—What is the occasion?

Mr. CASS—because we haven't any. [Laughter.]

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the Senate proceeded to the election, when Mr. MASON was elected, receiving 30 votes, FOOTE 11, WELLER 1, blank 2.

THE IOWA CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. HARLAN moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Judiciary, relative to his claim to a seat from Iowa.

Mr. PRATT trusted that the subject would not now be considered. Many facts were involved in the decision of this case, and it was important that they should be thoroughly understood. The Senator from Georgia (Mr. TOOMBS) had intimated his intention to submit a minority report, and he should like to see the arguments on both sides before proceeding to discussion.

Mr. TOOMBS, after remarking that there was not a single controverted fact in the whole case, said the only difference of opinion relative to the matter was based upon the application of the law to the facts admitted on all hands. So far as the views of the minority of the committee were concerned, he could express them as well verbally as in writing.

Mr. BAYARD preferred that the subject should be laid over till to-morrow, as having been absent from the city he had had no opportunity to examine into the question.

Mr. HARLAN said it should be remembered that the protest of the Senate of Iowa had been before the Senate nearly two years. All the members of the Committee on Judiciary had had ample time to investigate the subject if they had chosen to do so. Another reason why it was desirable to have this question settled as soon as possible, was that the Legislature of Iowa was now in session, having convened on the first Monday in December, and their term is limited by the Constitution to fifty days.

Mr. BUTLER was in favor of proceeding to a decision of the question forthwith. He stood in a position of utter indifference as regards the gentleman who was to be affected by the result, and approached the subject solely on its merits. The Government of Iowa consisted of a Legislature composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senators held their terms for longer periods than the members of the House, and are fewer in number, but are recognized by the Constitution as a separate and distinct part of the Legislature. The House being the more numerous body, in matters of election must have a preponderating influence, and hence the concurrent action of the Senate was required. He stated the reasons which influenced a majority of the Committee in coming to the conclusion that Mr. HARLAN was not duly elected. These were, in brief, that the Senate as a body, did not attend that meeting in joint convention at which Mr. HARLAN was elected, and their Teller was not there as required by law; the Senate had adjourned over and there was no Senate in session at the time; a majority of Senators were present in their individual capacity, but the Senate as a body was not there; the President of the Senate was the regular presiding officer of the Convention, but they elected a President *pro tem.*—these irregularities vitiated the election.

Mr. TOOMBS contended that the Legislature of Iowa was composed of members of a Senate and House, and upon those individuals was devolved the constitutional duty of electing a Senator of the United States in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of Iowa. The Joint Convention consisted of the members who composed the two Legislative bodies, and as soon as they met in Joint Convention the distinction heretofore existing between them as members of different branches, was obliterated. Their names were arranged in alphabetical order on one list, and hence the absence or refusal to participate in the proceedings on the part of any member, or of less than a majority of the whole number of members composing the Joint Convention, could not invalidate the doings of the Convention. He thought the fraudulent and factious conduct of those Senators in Iowa who sought to defeat the election and frustrate the will of the people of Iowa, ought to be condemned by this body, and by the entire American people.

Mr. BENJAMIN wished to know whether it was competent for one branch of a State Legislature to elect a Senator in Congress. The Constitution of the United States declares that Senators shall be elected by State Legislatures, and State Legislatures consist of two branches, from which it follows that the Constitution requires Senators to be elected by those two branches, concurrently.

Mr. TOOMBS replied that such a Constitution would render invalid the election of a great many Senators, because many Senators had held their seats against the majority of one branch of their State Legislatures.

Mr. PUGH argued in support of the constitutionality of Mr. HARLAN's election, and concurred in the views expressed by Mr. TOOMBS.

Mr. GEYER, agreeing with the majority of the Judiciary Committee, believed the election unconstitutional.

Mr. BARNARD obtained the floor.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Mr. FISH introduced a bill making an appropriation for the removal of Diamond Reef, Coenties Reef, &c., in New-York Harbor. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. BOYCE gave notice of an amendment he intends offering to the Tariff Bill. He proposes that from and after January, 1857, all goods, wares, merchandise and other products, subject under the existing tariff to pay a duty of twenty per cent., shall continue to be admitted at that rate, and that tea and coffee shall be included in the same schedule.

Mr. GREENWOOD introduced a bill the more effectually to prevent the introduction of spirituous liquors and wines into the Indian country.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The consideration of the President's Message was resumed.

Mr. STEPHENS said the debate on the subject was the most unusual one in our parliamentary history. To him it was invested with great interest, and to the country, he trusted, it would not be unprofitable. We are in the midst of a new epoch in the Republic, and it will be so considered hereafter. The late election brought into array parties with what he considered well defined and clearly ascertained principles, which were manfully and openly met on both sides. It was a fearful issue, but the dangers are past. The result of the election has quieted the public mind, and we may do well even now when the storm is over and the danger is past, to review them. He congratulated the country, the House, and even the Speaker, on the result of the election, which has made the people everywhere breathe freer, and stimulated the arts of peace. There were differences of opinion as to what was decided in the contest, and some thought nothing had been decided. But it had been decided that Congress shall impose no restrictions on the Territories so far as Slavery is concerned. This issue was boldly made on one side, and as fairly and as zealously met on the other. Mr. STEPHENS took it for granted that the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act were indorsed by the verdict of the people in the late Presidential election. It however contained no such idea as Squatter Sovereignty. There was no recognized independent sovereignty in the people of the Territories. He rejoiced the more in the indorsement of that act, because the boast was made on this floor that the people of the North would never sustain it, and because so few members from the North advocated its principles. He rejoiced though there was but eighteen friends of the Kansas-Nebraska bill now in this House from the North. He believed that forty-nine had been returned from that *section to the next Congress.* The Kansas-Nebraska act merely carried out the Compromise measures of 1850, to which both Whigs and Democrats pledged themselves in their National Conventions. With regard to the Territories Congress has only the right to pass needful rules and regulations relative to lands, and under the clause of the Constitution which confers this power, they cannot exclude slaves or white men. The domain is left free for settlement by people from all the States, in equal enjoyment, until Congress in virtue of the Constitution shall admit them into the Union as a State with sovereign power and on an equal footing with the original States. According to the Compromise of 1850 the Missouri restriction was inoperative, hence the necessity of making that declaration.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio inquired whether he understood Mr. STEPHENS to take the ground that the Kansas-Nebraska act removed the restriction against Slavery from Minnesota, and all other Territories.

Mr. STEPHENS repeated that the Missouri restriction was declared null and void wherever it had extended.

Mr. CAMPBELL wished to know whether Mr. STEPHENS understood the repealing clause as extending beyond the territorial limits of Kansas and Nebraska.

Mr. STEPHENS replied he understood by the declaration, that the Missouri restriction was inconsistent with the compromise measures of 1850, and therefore was pronounced null and void, to be confined not to one place more than another. In the course of his remarks he said, Mr. CAMPBELL two years ago had predicted there would not be another Kansas-Nebraska majority in this House. He had appealed to the people who had decided against him and his party. This reminded Mr. STEPHENS of the lawyer who wished to speak in Council after his case was decided. The Judge told him he could not do so, whereupon the lawyer said, "I was not arguing the question but only cursing the decision." So it was with the gentleman from Ohio. [Laughter.]

Mr. CAMPBELL replied in that trial of the case there was false testimony on this very principle. The witnesses on one side claimed that the Nebraska act meant one thing, and the witnesses on the other swore it meant something entirely different.

Mr. STEPHENS—I suppose the gentleman from Ohio was one of the witnesses, and some people of his district did not believe his testimony. [Laughter.] Mr. STEPHENS said he had never advocated the Kansas-Nebraska bill as a Southern, but as a National and Constitutional measure. Although he should like to see Kansas admitted into the Union as a Slave State, he thought there was no such probability. Not only the laws of climate and production, but those of population would prevent it, and so of the other Territories.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, remarked that gentlemen had essentially differed on public questions, and the result was an accession of doubt upon doubt and confusion worse confounded, until he who should attempt to read the past from the debates, would find himself with authorities for any opinion, and testimony for any fact. As to who opened this debate there was scarcely a question. It was opened by the President in his annual Message. He did not design to follow this extraordinary document in either its reasonings or statements of facts, nor would he imitate the spirit of bitterness which runs through it. He quoted the remark from the message "as Senators represent the States of the Union, and members represent their several constituencies, the President represents the aggregate population of the United States." NAPOLEON BONAPARTE said to the Deputies of his Chamber, "You represent nought but your several communes, I represent the great nation." In Republican America we have the President proclaiming he represents the people of the Union; thus attempting to belittle the Senate and House of Representatives. It was much to be regretted that the President, smarting under the indignation of his Northern friends, who rolled up their condemnation against his policy, should have so far forgotten the proprieties of his station as to introduce a harshness of language heretofore unknown in any Executive document. Notwithstanding the President's ideas as to what the people decided in the Presidential election, he (DAVIS) said the late contest shows that a majority of the people have condemned the Democratic Party; that a majority are against the Kansas-Nebraska act, against FRANKLIN PIERCE and his Administration; and that a minority of the people desire to see Mr. BUCHANAN President. That minority prefers that the existing rule shall be continued four years longer, and that majority, beforehand, condemns his Administration. Further, that Mr. BUCHANAN has still to battle for his majority in this House, on which depends his power to carry out any principle settled, or which his Democratic friends suppose settled in the recent contest. In reply to Mr. STEVENS, Mr. DAVIS said the increase of Democratic members to the next Congress was the consequence of divisions in other parties. A death wound had been inflicted on the great and proud Democratic Party, which thought itself invincible, but now, worse than scotched, wriggles on to final dissolution. Mr. DAVIS next spoke of the different interpretations given to the Nebraska-Kansas act. On this subject the Northern and Southern wings of the Democracy are as widely apart as the Republican and Democratic Parties on some questions of Constitutional power. The compromise of 1820 was the foundation of the peace of 1850, but the Democracy turned it into an element of strife, and reopened an agitation it was intended to close. The Democratic Party was conglomerate, and great would be the contention on the distribution of the spoils. The Irish brigade stood firm, [laughter,] and but for them Pennsylvania would have faltered. Mr. BUCHANAN was supported by persons of all creeds and nations, and these would throng around him for their reward after he shall have darkened the doors of the White House. The Republicans have been taught a lesson by the late contest. The people have decided against the nomination of a sectional president, and that the position of the Republicans was unwise and dangerous to the stability of the Union. On the Democratic side at the South it was a question of independence, and whether a majority should be obtained in such a manner as to drive every Southern gentleman from office under the Government, and leave the Federal laws to be executed by Northern officers. Both the Republican and Democratic parties stand condemned for being disturbers of the public peace of the United States, and have no ground to maintain, as the people have not sanctioned any of their positions. There was but one party, small in number, [laughter"] which could read them a lesson of patriotism, which would be well for them to consider. It was a tower of moral force and patriotic integrity, and could not be shaken. The American Party deserves gratitude for its noble examples in the past. It is settled that no law can now be passed to affect the condition of affairs in Kansas. Within two years she will be admitted into the Union as a State, with or without Slavery, as the inhabitants may determine, and when that question is struck from the Republican platform, what will remain of that party? For the next four years, then, it will be of the utmost moment that the principles of the American Party shall demand the serious attention of the country.

Mr. CADWALLADER briefly responded to Mr. DAVIS, who, he said, was the exponent of the party which had dwindled into utter insignificance. He would tell the gentleman (DAVIS) that in addition to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act being indorsed in the Presidential contest two others had been decided. There is a clause in the Constitution which, in the opinion of the Democratic Party, is not less sacred than the one which vindicates the slaveholding States. He referred to that which prescribes there shall be no religious test as a qualification for office. The so-called American Party, like the Abolition Party, had been engaged in a crusade against the Constitution, and had endeavored to sustain themselves by a course of reasoning precisely analogous. The people have condemned both. The Know-Nothing Party originated in Lord GEORGE GORDON's riot, when London was plundered and burned, as in Philadelphia, Louisville and New-Orleans. The Democratic Party had triumphed over the factions that affiliated at the North, and had destroyed the Know-Nothings of the South. Adjourned.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The Assembly was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning, by R. U. SHERMAN, Clerk.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. WYCKOFF, a list of the members was called, each one proceeding to the Clerk's desk, and there taking the oath of office administered by the Secretary of State.

The Clerk then declared the House duly convened, and the election of a Speaker was proceeded with, *viva voce.*

On the first ballot DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN having received a majority of the votes cast was declared duly elected.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, on taking the Chair, spoke as follows:

*Gentlemen of the Assembly:*

Accept my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me by choosing me as your presiding officer. I need hardly assure you that the expression of your confidence is appreciated, and demands from me a faithful discharge of the duties of the Chair. Relying implicitly upon your cordial coöperation I shall, to the best of my ability, carefully protect the rights of each member by a just and prompt enforcement of the rules. We must apply ourselves to the business which requires our attention with patient and untiring industry, hoping for the deserving approbation of an intelligent constituency. In our deliberations affecting the varied interests of a great and prosperous State let us implore the guidance of Him who rules over all, and without whose blessing all human efforts are unavailing.

Messrs. FERDON and WALWORTH, a Committee from the Senate, appeared and informed the House of the organization of that body.

The following officers were then chosen:

*Clerk*—Wm. Richardson, of Albany.

*Doorkeeper*—Henry Newhouse.

*Assistants*—Patrick Farrell and John Lewis.

Committees were then appointed to wait on the Senate and Governor, and inform them that the House had organized, and was ready to proceed with business.

On the return of the Committee, the annual Message of the Governor was presented, and after it had been read, the House adjourned until the afternoon.

[The Message of the Governor will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES.]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly met this afternoon for the purpose of drawing for seats. No other business was transacted.

The hours for the session were fixed from 11 A. M. till 1½ P. M.

The following appointments have been made by the Clerk:

*Deputies*—A. N. COLE, of Allegany County; C. S. UNDERWOOD, of Cayuga, and C. G. FAIRMAN, of Chemung.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The Senate assembled at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN, who made a brief address, in which he said he would rely on the courtesy of the Senate for assistance in the discharge of his duties.

The ordinary resolutions to appoint committees to wait on the Governor and Assembly, to inform them of the organization of the Senate, were then passed.

The committees consisted of Messrs. NIXON and BRIGGS, and Messrs. FERDINAND and WADSWORTH.

The Governor's Message was shortly afterwards received and read.

Mr. KELLY offered a resolution of thanks to Hon. H. J. RAYMOND for the able, courteous and impartial manner in which he discharged the duties of the office while President of the Senate. Adopted.

Mr. WADSWORTH introduced a resolution regretting the death of Senator WHITE during the recess, and resolving that the Senate wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Mr. BROOKS pronounced an eloquent eulogy on Mr. WHITE, when the resolutions were adopted.

The hour of meeting was fixed for 11 A. M.

Adjourned.

### Names of Members of the Legislature.

*From the Albany Evening Journal.*

For the benefit of our readers, we give a list of the cases where there are two or more Members of the same name, liable to be mistaken for each other.

The SMITHS, as usual, are strongest. There are three in the Senate, CYRUS P. SMITH, (Republican,) of Brooklyn, JUSTIN A. SMITH, of Whitehall, and ADDISON M. SMITH, of Morris, Otsego County. In the Assembly there are two more, WILLIAM M. SMITH, of Allegany, and SIDNEY SMITH, of Onondaga, both Republicans.

There are two SPENCERS—MARK SPENCER, a Democratic Senator from New-York, and GEO. T. SPENCER, a Republican Member from Corning.

ZENAS CLARK Republican Senator of Potsdam, is unwell at home. There is but one other of the name this year—LUCIAN CLARK, of Copenhagen, Lewis County, a Republican Assemblyman.

There are two BAKERS, both Republican Members of the Assembly. JEREMIAH S. BAKER, of Perrinton, Monroe County, and HEZEKIAH BAKER, of St. Johnsville.

There are also two OWENS, both Republican Members. JAMES J. OWEN, of Port Byron, and BENSON OWEN, of Seneca Falls.

ERASMUS D. BROOKS, who is a Republican Member from Parishville, St. Lawrence County, should not be mistaken for ERASTUS BROOKS, Senator.

Nor should GEORGE W. BRADFORD, Republican Senator from Homer, Cortland County, be held responsible for the acts of ROBERT B. BRADFORD, Democratic member from New-York.

There are two JOHNSONS, both Republican members of the Assembly—THOMAS JOHNSON, of Savannah, Wayne County, and BARNA R. JOHNSON, of Colchester, Delaware County.

Also, two MOTTS, both in the Assembly. SAMUEL J. MOTT, of Saratoga, is a Republican; GEO. MOTT, of Bangor, Franklin Co., a Democrat.

INGHAM TOWNSEND is a Republican member from Sittsville, Oneida Co. FRANKLIN TOWNSEND is a Democratic member from Albany.

It is possible that JAMES R. DICKSON, Republican contestant from the Newburg District, may be mistaken for JOHN D. DIXON, Democrat from New-York; but the names are spelt differently.

So with Senator JOHN P. HALSTED, (Republican,) of Castile, Wyoming Co., and JOHN HOLSTEAD, Republican member of Assembly from Oneida Co.

Bearing these resemblances in mind, the reader will be in no danger of saddling responsibility or awarding praise to "the wrong man."

### From Albany.

THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST CASE BEFORE THE COURT OF APPEALS—COMMITTAL OF ALLEN FOR MURDER, &C.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The great North American Trust case is now on argument in the Court of Appeals. A preliminary question was under discussion when the Court adjourned.

ALLEN, who has been under examination at Auburn for some days past, for the murder of Mr. BEADLE, was to-day committed for trial.

A boy was run over last night, near the engine-house of the Hudson River Railroad at Greenbush, by the Express train, and killed.

The night Express train of the Hudson River Road, due here from New-York at 10 o'clock last evening, arrived between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning. It was delayed by a freight car being off the track at Coxsackie.

### Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The Assembly met this morning and elected J. L. GETZ Speaker.

The Senate met this afternoon. DAVID TAGGART, Republican, was elected Speaker on the first ballot, by a vote of 18 to 15. Mr. HAMMERSLEY was reëlected Clerk, unanimously.

A bill was introduced relative to contempt of Court for the purpose of effecting the release of Gen. SMALL, who has been confined since June last, for contempt of the Supreme Court.

### Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The Massachusetts Legislature meets to-morrow. The Republican Senators, in caucus, this evening, nominated GEORGE W. UPHAM, of Salem, for President, and PETER L. COX, of Lynn, for clerk. The Republican members of the House, in caucus, nominated CHARLES A. PHELPS, of Boston, for Speaker, and WM. STONE, of Springfield, for Clerk.

### The General Assembly of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island met to-day, and a quorum being present in both Houses, they proceeded to business.

### Col. Titus and his Recruits for Nicaragua.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Col. TITUS and his Kansas company did not arrive at New-Orleans in time to proceed to Nicaragua in the steamship *Texas.*

The *Bulletin* has the following: "The *Texas* was detained until 4 o'clock, awaiting the arrival of the *John Simonds*, on board of which are about one hundred men from St. Louis. The *Simonds* not arriving, she sailed without them. This body of one hundred men embarked at St. Louis on the steamer *Martin Denning*, for this city. Arriving at Memphis, and finding the *John Simonds* on the eve of departing for New-Orleans, they transferred themselves to her, thinking thereby to reach the city earlier than they could by the *Denning*, which has proved a great disappointment to them, as the *Denning* arrived on Saturday night.

### Fires.

BURNING OF THE VERMONT CAPITOL BUILDING.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Jan. 6—6 P. M.

The Vermont Capitol building is now on fire, with no hope of saving the entire edifice from destruction. *The capacious dome is enveloped in flames,* and the fire is rapidly spreading to all parts of the building. The origin of the fire is laid to some defect in the heating apparatus.

FIRE AT TROY.

TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 6.

A fire broke out at 12¼ o'clock last night, in the store No. 156 River-street, occupied by E. HATCH, hatter. The fire thence extended to six adjoining stores south to the corner of Congress-street; also burning four stores in Congress-street, making ten stores. They were occupied as follows: E. Hatch, hatter; Mrs. Dickie, millinery; D. E. Barnes, grocer; Mrs. Whyland, millinery; Mr. Coleman, clothing; J. S. Toby & Co., clothing; P. Boulsson, clothing; Mr. Dolon, clothing; L. Kirchrier, boots and shoes; J. Wyatt & Sons, mourning and fancy goods. The buildings were owned by George Vail, Esq. Loss not ascertained.

### From Boston.

A MURDERER SENTENCED—FIRE IN WASHINGTON-STREET.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Judge METCALF this forenoon pronounced sentence on WINSLOW EDDY, *for the murder of his wife.* EDDY is to be confined in the House of Correction for one year, and then to be hung on such day as the Governor may appoint.

The stores Nos. 78, 80 and 82 Washington-street were badly damaged by fire early this morning. The sufferers are JAMES FRENCH & Co., book publishers, the Messrs. SKINNER, tailors, and HAMBLEN & Co., furnishing goods. They were mostly insured.

### Weather Reports.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The telegraph reports high winds and snow storms this forenoon at Halifax, Yarmouth, N. S., Sackville, Charlestown, St. John, and Shediac. At Calais there were indications of a snow storm. It is very cold at all these points.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The weather here is very stormy, and at 8 o'clock this evening the thermometer marked two degrees below zero.

### Rumored Loss of the Ship Prince de Joinville.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The Norfolk papers report the rumored loss of the ship *Prince de Joinville*, of that port, with all on board.

### Death of Major Dutton.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Major DUTTON, U. S. A., died to-day of erysipelas at La Pierre House. He had charge of Fort Mifflin, on the Delaware River.

### The Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The steamer *Marion*, from New-York, arrived here at daylight this morning.

### MARINE ITEMS.

ACCIDENT TO A STATEN ISLAND FERRY-BOAT.

The Staten Island Ferry-boat *Sylph*, while on her 3 o'clock trip from this City, and when off Governor's Island, broke her piston-rod and cylinder. She was towed to the dock, where her passengers were landed, and she was taken to the iron works for repairs.

A BOSTON VESSEL HEARD FROM WHICH WAS SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

Ship *Victoria*, Capt. CHAMPION, which arrived at New-York 2d inst., reports speaking Dec. 30, lat. 40.36, lon. 64.38, schooner *Georgeinia*, Capt. POLLEYS, from Smyrna Oct. 5, for Boston. She was short of provisions, and was supplied. The *Georgeinia* is a fine vessel of about 300 tons, owned by Messrs. TRULL BROS., of Boston, and has a cargo of figs. She is largely insured and was supposed to be lost. She passed Gibraltar in 19 days from Smyrna, and her lengthy passage across the Atlantic is probably owing to her fore-and-aft rig.

SUFFERING AT SEA.

Capt. WATTS, of the ship *Marquette*, arrived yesterday from Thomaston. Captain WATTS reports having on the 8th Dec., when in latitude 43° N. long. 69° 20' W., fell in with the schooner *Mary Ann*, Captain WILLIAMS, water-logged; took from her the captain and crew and brought them to this port. The Captain (WILLIAMS) and two of the crew are so badly frost-bitten that amputation of their limbs will be necessary. The schooner *Mary Ann* was from Bath, Maine, bound for Boston, with a cargo of lumber. On the 4th Dec., being one day out, encountered a heavy gale from the northwest; was blown off, commenced leaking badly, and in about three hours became water-logged. The captain and crew took refuge on the deck load, where from their exposure to the intense cold they suffered terribly for four days, when they were rescued as related above. They are at present on board the ship *Marquette*, in a state of great suffering, and their situation appeals strongly to the sympathies of the humane and charitable. Such appeals are not usually allowed to go unheeded in this city, and we sincerely hope that this one will be responded to promptly and generously.—*New-Orleans Bulletin, Dec. 29.*

Capt. STRATTON and crew, late of brig *L. Copeland*, of Boston, lost at sea on the passage from Boston to Bucksville, S. C., passed through the city on their way home to Hancock, Me. Captain S. reports that he sailed from Boston on Sunday, Dec. 21, and passed out South Channel on the 22d, with wind E. N. E. to N. N. W. On the night of the 23d, while scudding in a tremendous gale from N. N. W., in lat. 36° 22', lon. 71° 00', under a close-reefed foretopsail, was boarded by a heavy sea over the stern, which stove the wheel to pieces, carried away main-boom and mainsail, washed overboard the binnacle, compasses, &c., washed away the captain and one man who where at the wheel; the man was washed overboard, but regained the vessel again, the master caught the lee quarter rail. The brig broached to, and was partially thrown on her beam ends, blowing a new foretopsail (bent the day she left Boston) entirely to pieces. Finding it impossible to right the vessel and get her before the wind and sea, was obliged to cut away the foremast, which carried with it the maintopmast, jibboom and everything attached, when she righted. Being left without a yard of canvas, and no spars except mainmast and bowsprit, abandoned her 26th, and was taken off by schooner *Alba*, which took them to New-York. When left she was tight, and her hull but little injured. The *L. Copeland* was 164 tons, six years old, built in Brewer, Me., a good vessel, having just been put in thorough order, and valued at $6,000. There was no insurance on her.

Schooner *Samuel Rankin*, in collision at sea 28th ult., with ship *Annie Sise*, while attempting to receive assistance from the latter vessel, reported that the ship did not stop to ascertain the extent of damage done. A statement appears in the Boston *Advertiser* fully exonerating the Captain of the ship from charges of neglect, or any wrong conduct on the occasion referred to.

The Cunard Company have made an arrangement under which, for the first time, they will extend their operations to other waters than those of the Atlantic. They have formed a combination with the new Australian Steam Company, by which, with their vessels *Etna, Jura* and others, they will undertake the Mediterranean portion of that route, the portion between Suez and Melbourne being carried on by the original promoters.

Brig *Whitchall*, PETERSON, which has been dismasted and drifting at the mercy of the wind and sea since the 23d of December, and the captain, though often spoken and importuned to leave his vessel, refused to do so, was finally persuaded to abandon her and take refuge on board brig *Wingas*, which had arrived at Lewes, Del. Capt. PETERSON's narrative will be interesting.

*During yesterday large quantities of ice had* accumulated in the North River, somewhat obstructing navigation. The passage to and from Governors Island by boats, was performed with great difficulty.

### The Young Men's Christian Association—The "Express" Question—A Spicy Time.

The Young Men's Christian Association had a very long and a remarkably animated special meeting last evening. The large chapel of the University was set apart for the occasion, and admission was obtained only through the presentation of a printed note, headed "Confidential," and ending "Please present this at the door." About 250 of the young gentlemen of the Association were present. Mr. SELDEN, Vice-President, was in the Chair, and the ball opened with an earnest remonstrance from Mr. EDGAR and some others, against the manner in which the meeting was called. It was held that the call should have been by advertisement, and not by private notes sent to individual members, with an air of secrecy. This matter having been duly talked over, without any particular result being obtained, the body proceeded to the consideration of the first important business that lay before it, viz.: the ways and means. The report from the Treasury exhibited a lean and barren receipt account, and an especially plump and lengthy expenditure. To sum up the aggregates, the condition of affairs is this: the Association is $1,200 in debt, and $1,200 more are wanted immediately; while $2,000 must be raised between this time and the 1st of May, in order to meet liabilities. The year's expenses will reach $5,000, and the income from subscriptions is stated to be $1,000. The fitting up of the new rooms in Waverley-place cost $800; the Secretary and Librarian receive a salary of $1,000; and it cost a great deal of money to print the last Annual Report; and of $2,736 paid thus far on Association account, the Treasurer has advanced $425 from his own pocket. To meet present emergencies, and to reimburse the Treasurer, (Mr. RICHARD BROWN,) Mr. HOWARD CROSBY moved that the sum of $500 be raised upon the spot, and headed the list with $10, which sum he afterwards proposed to double. The hat went around twice, and the sum of $380 was realized from the pockets of the persons present—each member subsequently taking a printed form with which to solicit further subscriptions from well-disposed citizens, in accordance with the suggestion of a resolution to that effect, which was adopted after a sharp struggle.

The Board of Managers suffered a very serious castigation at the hands of members. Charges of extravagant and reckless expenditure were freely made; but, as it was desired to be understood, wholly in a Christian spirit. The majority held, with Prof. CROSBY, that money should not be spent in advance, that the Association should live upon its income, avoid debt, keep up a good name, and be happy and always in good odor.

Then came the *Express* business. Mr. MANIERRE gave notice beforehand, that until this affair was disposed of, many citizens, who were watching with interest the progress of the discussion upon it, would refuse to lend the Association a hand. The argument prevailed, backed by curiosity to hear the proof of the "indecency" and "immorality" charged against the paper in question by Mr. GEORGE P. EDGAR and his associates on the Library Committee. Mr. EDGAR was awarded the floor, after a lively skirmish, and proceeded to show up the documents to the edification of his auditors, to whom the scene was evidently as good as a play. Beginning seriously, Mr. EDGAR stated that the Board of Managers had on the previous evening, (Monday) directed the Library Committee to restore the *Express* to the files of the Association, *but that the Committee had refused to acknowledge the authority of the Board*; falling back upon the By-Law in Article iv., of the Constitution, which empowers the Committee on Rooms and Library "to approve all publications previous to their admission." The Committee defy the Board, refuse to restore the *Express*, and throw themselves upon the Association, producing proof to substantiate their charges against our amiable cotemporary. Mr. J. T. PHILLIPS, formerly a member of this body, it appears from Mr. EDGAR's documents, wrote to the *Express* to complain that he could not enjoy the pleasure of perusing that sheet at the Society rooms, and attacked Mr. EDGAR therefor. Mr. E. responded through the columns of the *Evening Post*, and gave his reasons for taking the course he did as Chairman of the Committee. Copies of these objectionable papers were produced and read. Mr. S. LAZAR and Mr. E. ROBINSON, Jr., were named as the authorities for a literal translation of a German burlesque of a Fremont meeting, published in the *Express*. The references were chiefly to sorry wood-cuts, purporting to represent Free-Soil German political banners, upon which were inscribed such mottoes as these: "Free women, free pay, free Limburger cheese, FREMONT and lager-bier." [Mr. EDGAR—"Gentlemen! don't laugh; it's no laughing matter."] Another mentioned Mr. FILLMORE in the unhappy epithet of "a d——d humbug." A third had a reference to "Free speech—free women—and free soil." Another touched upon "Free soil and free girls." All this was printed in immense German type, sandwiched in among the English columns of the paper. And then the clergy were abused. Mr. EDGAR read the *Express'* report of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's sermon on the eve of the election, and was proceeding to show, from the analysis thereof published in the DAILY TIMES, that it was a garbled and totally perverted statement, when he was interrupted by a member behind (who gave his name) with the information *that there were just eighteen lies in that report.* Mr. EDGAR stopped reading immediately, and accepted the ascertained number as a substitute.

Mr. EDGAR then went on to defend the action of his Committee. Mr. CROSBY claimed both sides should be heard. Others called for the P. Q. and the question was finally ordered (at 11½ o'clock P. M.) upon a resolution, offered as a substitute, which provided for the appointment of a Committee of Investigation; which resolution was adopted, and the Committee constituted as follows: It consists of three members; one appointed by the Chair; one to be appointed by the Association, and these two to choose a third; and the report to be made to the Association at the next regular meeting, or as soon after as may be. In this shape the matter rests. Meanwhile, the obnoxious newspaper remains in a state of banishment from the precincts of the Young Men's Christian Association, and there is more fun coming.

The resolutions offered at the last meeting by Mr. LAZAR, were not reached, and will be the first business in order at the meeting on the fourth Monday of January.

### Arrival of Two Fugitive Slaves in Boston.

*From the Traveler, (Saturday.)*

We are informed that two fugitives, who had succeeded in making their escape from their masters in the South, have arrived in this city the present week. One of the slaves was from the State of Mississippi, and escaped in a vessel. He arrived here night before last, and states that yesterday he saw his master, accompanied by a well-known slave-catcher, in the streets of our city. Once before, the fugitive states, he made an attempt to escape, but was then captured and carried back, when his master told him if he ever was caught again in the act of running off, he should be shot. The other fugitive was from the State of Virginia, and made his escape by land. The Vigilance Committee of this city immediately took prompt and effectual measures to put them in a place of safety, and they are now beyond the reach of their pursuers.

PROBABLE MURDER BY A NEGRO.—The Fredericksburg (Va.) *Herald* says that a shocking attempt to murder his mistress was made by a negro boy in Caroline County, on last Friday night week. It appears that Mr. JOHN CLIFT, the boy's master, was in Fredericksburg at the time the attack was made on the life of his wife. Mr. C. resides in the neighborhood of Rappahannock Academy. It seems that on the night in question the negro boy, who is aged about 17, came home later than usual, when his mistress told him she could not remain up all night to give him his supper, whereupon he got angry and told the children to leave as he was going to kill their mother. The boy got an axe and dealt her four blows on the head, after which he left for Port Royal. Arriving there he said that two men had killed Mrs. C., but blood being found on his person, he was arrested, and we learn confessed the crime. There was much excitement on the subject, and a strong disposition shown to hang him up. At our last advices Mrs. C. was still alive, and communicated the facts in the case.

A PHILADELPHIA PRIZE FIGHT.—A prize fight, between DANIEL SMITH and —— KAYWOOD, took place near the Delaware line, below Chester, on Monday. The purse was $100. Two rounds were fought, and on the third KAYWOOD struck a foul blow, when SMITH was proclaimed the victor. A large crowd was present, and the whole affair is said to have been of a most disgraceful character. Last night, through the exertions of Lieutenant GILBERT, SMITH was arrested at Military Hall, Library street, and taken to the Central Police Station. At the time of his capture he was pretty much in liquor, and conducted himself in a swaggering manner. His hair had been previously cropped short, one of the brutal requirements of the ring. This afternoon a hearing was had before Alderman ENEU, when High Constable TREFTS stated that SMITH had acknowledged being one of the participants, which, however, he subsequently denied before the magistrate.—*Philadelphia Journal.*

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

*To the Senate and Assembly:*

In addressing to the Legislature this communication at the commencement of our public duties in conformity with the Constitution, my first impulse is to offer to you my congratulations upon the happy, prosperous and healthful condition of our people and commonwealth.

By the blessing of God the pestilence which was at the very door of our great sea-port was turned from it; our population is steadily progressive, and industry, in all its callings, has, during the past year, found constant employment and reaped abundant reward. From the returns made to me by the different departments, I am enabled to lay before you a summary of the leading interests of the State:

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The balance in the Treasury at the commencement of the year was | | $[illegible] |
| Receipts of the Treasury from all sources during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1856 | | 14,077,[illegible] |
| | | $17,[illegible] |
| Total of payments from the Treasury during same period | | $14,[illegible] |
| Leaving an aggregate balance in the Treasury on Sept. 30, 1856 | | $[illegible] |

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Capital of the Common School Fund is | | $[illegible] |
| Showing an increase during the fiscal year of | $[illegible] | |
| The income of the Fund for the year is | | [illegible] |
| And the amount appropriated from the income of the United States Deposit Fund for Common Schools and School dividends is | | [illegible] |
| | | $[illegible] |
| The payments from the Fund on account of revenue received, viz.: | | |
| Common School Dividends | $[illegible] | |
| Miscellaneous | [illegible] | $[illegible] |

LITERATURE FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Capital of the Literature Fund is | | $[illegible] |
| The income of this Fund for the year is | $[illegible] | |
| And the amount appropriated from the income of the U. S. Deposit Fund is | [illegible] | |
| | | $[illegible] |
| The payment from the Fund for Dividends to the Academies, &c. | | [illegible] |

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $[illegible] |
| Revenue this year | [illegible] |
| Amount paid from the revenue of the Fund | [illegible] |

GENERAL FUND STATE DEBT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of debt exclusive of temporary loans to the Treasury, to be paid from revenues of the General Fund is | $[illegible] |

GENERAL FUND DEBT SINKING FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| The deficiency in this Fund to meet the payment of the interest on the State Debt has increased during the year $[illegible], showing a deficiency on 30th Sept., 1856, of | $[illegible] |

GENERAL FUND REVENUE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The deficiency in the revenue of the General Fund is | $[illegible] |

CONTINGENT DEBT OF THE STATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| *State Stocks issued and loaned to Railroad Companies* | $[illegible] |

From the books of the Canal Department I am furnished with the following abstract of the actual debt outstanding at the close of the last fiscal year, as well as of the revenue and expenditures of the Canals. The details under all those heads will be communicated, with other interesting matters pertaining to the Canals and their enlargement, in the Annual Reports of the Canal Commissioners, of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, of the Auditor of the Canal Department, and of the State Engineer:

CANAL DEBT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Under Article 7, § 1, of the Constitution | $[illegible] |
| Under Article 7, § 3, of the Constitution | [illegible] |
| Interest paid out of the General Fund | [illegible] |
| Total on 30th September, 1856 | $[illegible] |

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

*Receipts.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Tolls from the Canals | $[illegible] |
| Rent of surplus water | [illegible] |
| Interest on current Canal Revenues, &c. | [illegible] |
| Total | $[illegible] |

*Payments.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For repairs of Canals | $[illegible] | |
| To Collectors, Weigh Masters, and miscellaneous expenses | 117,[illegible] | $[illegible] |
| "Surplus revenues" | | $[illegible] |
| Amount set apart by Article 7 of the Constitution to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the State Debt, viz: | | |
| For that part of the Debt called the Canal Debt, § 1 | $1,700,000 00 | |
| For that part of the Debt called the General Fund Debt, (⅞ths of $[illegible],) § 2 | [illegible] | $[illegible] |
| Tolls received in the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1856 | | $[illegible] |
| Tolls received in the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1855 | | [illegible] |
| Increase | | $[illegible] |
| Received from the Treasury on account of Taxes, under chap. [illegible], § 2, Laws of 18[illegible] | | $[illegible] |
| Which has been applied to the Sinking Funds, viz.: | | |
| For the General Fund Debt | $[illegible] | |
| For the Enlargement Debt | [illegible] | $[illegible] |
| A loan (in 1874) was effected to supply deficiencies under Article 7, § 1, of the Constitution | | $[illegible] |
| A loan (in 1874) was effected to supply deficiencies under Article 7, § 3, of the Constitution | | [illegible] |
| | | $[illegible] |

(Included in Canal Debt on 30th September, 1856.)

Redeemed during the fiscal year:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Canal Stocks— | | |
| 6s of 1855 | $[illegible] | |
| 5⅛s of 1855 | [illegible] | $[illegible] |
| Canal Stocks, 5s after 1855 | | [illegible] |
| | | $[illegible] |
| Canal Revenue Certificates— | | |
| 6s of 1851 | $[illegible] | |
| 6s of 1853 | [illegible] | $[illegible] |
| Total amount redeemed and cancelled | | $[illegible] |
| The entire Canal Debt as it existed on the 30th day of September last was | | $[illegible] |
| Add to this the sum of | | [illegible] |
| the amount authorized to be borrowed during the present fiscal year, which completes the loans provided for in the late amendment of the Constitution for the enlargement and completion of the Canals, and it makes the sum of | | $[illegible] |

It appears by the Annual Report of the State Engineer, made to the Legislature at its last session, that after the amount raised upon these loans shall have been exhausted and also the Premiums realized from them, there will still exist a deficiency of over $2,[illegible]000 necessary to finish the enlargement and completion of the Canals.

This deficiency arises from the circumstance that the estimate upon which the amendment of the Constitution were based, included only the construction of the work, and did not include engineering, land and other damages necessarily consequent upon the construction. The work has generally been contracted for below the estimate, and on terms advantageous to the State. However we may regret this deficiency, it is nevertheless to be met and provided for, the interests at stake being too wide-spread and important to be left for a moment in suspense.

The whole length of the Canals and public works is [illegible] miles. Their entire cost, when complete, will amount to about $[illegible], and their capacity will then, it is confidently believed, be equal to the transportation of all that may be offered to them, at a rate of toll so low as to defy competition. The deficiency now existing is only about one-twentieth of the entire cost of these works, to be borne by a State just in its manhood, and with an assessed roll of nearly *fourteen hundred millions of dollars* in taxable property. The steps necessary to make good what is needed will demand your early attention. For I venture to assume that under no circumstances will it be deemed wise or expedient, with the experience we already have of the cost and evil of suspending works under contract, to permit those now in progress to be interrupted. Much less should any purpose of selling the Canals be for a moment entertained. They are State works in their origin and progress. They should so continue to completion, and forever remain the property and under the control of the State, in honor of the sagacious enterprise that projected them, the liberal public spirit which, in the face of vehement opposition and combined political and pecuniary obstacles, carried them successfully through, and because the time is near at hand when, the whole enlargement effected, they will amply repay all the cost of construction and maintenance and afford in the future a large revenue to the State.

By reopening the Constitution for such a modification of its financial article as would extend the period for the redemption of the Canal Debt from eighteen to thirty years, Canal loans would be negotiated as others have been, upon terms highly advantageous to the State. Such an amendment of the Constitution, however, assuming that the people approve of it, will require nearly two years; and in the event of its failure, the evils of a second suspension of the public works would be inevitable.

The more direct, and therefore, probably, the wiser way to complete the enlargement, is to impose a tax which, while it relieves the exigency of the Government, will bear by no means onerously upon the people. Even if we forget the benefits already conferred upon the State by its canals, the money now required for their completion should only be regarded as a temporary loan, for when completed, the Canals, with their largely augmented surplus revenue, applicable to the support of the Government, will, as wholly exempting the people from taxation, at once repay the debt.

The Erie Canal, with its tributaries, has peopled and enriched our State, invigorated every department of industry, and greatly enhanced the value of our possessions. The three millions of dollars first loaned and then given to the Erie Railroad, proves, in the developed resources, and in the largely-increased value of the timber and agricultural lands of the "Southern Tier," and the cheap and speedy access to the Coal fields of Pennsylvania, to have been a

good investment. [illegible] rich in its products, rich in its improvements, and richer still in the enterprise, intelligence and patriotism of its inhabitants, I confidently anticipate a successful accomplishment [illegible] the speedy completion of the Public Works, which the Legislature may adopt. [illegible]

The Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers in this State are in a sound and healthy condition, and it is to be regarded as an evidence of the beneficial operations of the General Banking Law upon the currency of the State, that but a single failure has taken place during the past calendar year, and that an Individual Banker doing business under the name of the State Bank of Sackett's Harbor with a capital of $20,000.

The notes issued to him are now redeemed at par at the Banking Department from the proceeds of the sale of the securities deposited in the office. The increase of Bank Capital in this State during the past fiscal year has been over $12,000,000, all of which, it is believed, finds ready and profitable employment. The total amount of capital now employed in the business of Banking exceeds [illegible].

The general Appropriation and Supply Bills having unexpectedly failed at the last session of the Legislature, all the usual grants of money to Literary, Charitable and Agricultural Institutions and for the various Departments of the State Government, failed also. Hence the necessity will be obvious to you of making early appropriations for these deficiencies, and of providing at the same time in the liberal spirit which has heretofore distinguished the Legislature of the State, for the future efficiency of these institutions and of the Public Service.

The Census taken under the authority of the State in 1855, presents results which every citizen of New-York may contemplate with equal pride and gratification.

The returns, as I learn, are all now in the hands of the Printers, and in a great state of forwardness. Meanwhile I am furnished by the Superintendent of the Census with some facts which you will, I am sure, receive, as I lay them before you, with great satisfaction.

The first is a summary of the population of the State at each census since 1790, with the increase between each period, and the annual per centage of the increase upon each preceding census:

| Years. | Population. | Increase. | Average per cent. Inc. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1790 | 340,120 | ..... | .... |
| 1800 | 588,603 | 248,483 | 7.30 |
| 1810 | 961,888 | 373,285 | 6.35 |
| 1815 | 1,035,910 | 74,022 | 1.92 |
| 1820 | 1,372,812 | 336,902 | 5.42 |
| 1825 | 1,616,458 | 243,646 | 3.55 |
| 1830 | 1,913,131 | 296,573 | 2.67 |
| 1835 | 2,174,517 | 261,386 | 2.90 |
| 1840 | 2,428,921 | 254,404 | 2.34 |
| 1845 | 2,604,495 | 175,574 | 1.44 |
| 1850 | 3,097,394 | 492,899 | 3.79 |
| 1855 | 3,466,212 | 368,819 | 2.38 |

One of the most prominent indications of the Census is the tendency of our population to centralize in cities and large villages. Several agricultural counties have not increased in population for many years. The unlimited field of enterprise offered in manufactures, trade and commerce appears to have caused the growth of cities and towns along the lines and at the centres of our great routes of transportation and travel.

The nativity of our population is as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| State of New-York | 2,222,321 | |
| Other parts of the United States | 306,123 | |
| | | 2,528,444 |
| Foreign countries | | 920,500 |
| Unknown | | 17,268 |
| Total | | 3,466,212 |
| Number of Deaf and Dumb in the State | 1,422 | |
| Number of Blind | 1,136 | |
| Number of Insane | 2,742 | |
| Number of Idiotic | 1,812 | |
| | | 7,112 |
| Value of dwellings | | $374,894,357 |
| Value of farms | | 789,850,366 |
| Value of stock | | 102,776,554 |
| Value of agricultural implements | | 26,936,605 |
| Value of real estate invested in manufactures | | 70,718,858 |
| Value of tools and machinery | | 36,191,975 |
| Value of raw materials used in manufacture | | 179,890,711 |
| Value of manufactured products | | 321,361,351 |
| Total | | $1,902,010,000 |
| Acres of improved land | | 12,574,479 |
| Acres of unimproved land | | 12,070,689 |
| Value of special manures used | | 663,493 |

*Churches.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of church edifices | 5,077 |
| Value of churches and lots | $37,769,238 |
| Value of other real estate | 2,710,816 |
| Number of seats in churches | 2,141,159 |
| Usual attendance | 1,194,211 |

*Newspapers and Periodicals.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of newspapers | 560 |
| Total number of other periodicals | 112 |
| Total number of dailies | 72 |
| Total number of tri-weeklies | 13 |
| Total number of semi-weeklies | 16 |
| Total number of weeklies | 411 |
| Total number of monthlies | 112 |
| Number whose circulation was reported | 540 |
| Number of copies printed per annum of those thus reported | 193,294,681 |
| Estimated copies of all classes per annum | 241,749,908 |

The Adjutant-General reports that there are eight Divisions of the Militia of the State, composed of twenty-eight Brigades and seventy Regiments. The number of enrolled Militia is 335,000, of whom 18,500 are uniformed, armed and equipped, constituting a most effective and powerful volunteer force.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| It appears, by the Reports of School Officers for the year 1855, that there was expended for Teachers' wages, during the year, the sum of | | $2,208,035 25 |
| Of which is from the revenue of the School Fund and from the State Tax | 1,080,529 65 | |
| From local Taxation in the Cities and School Districts | 779,572 76 | |
| From Rate Bills upon parents and guardians of children attending School | 457,430 00 | |
| For the purchase of Books for District Schools and Apparatus for the Schools | | $57,204 58 |
| Expended for building School-houses and for Out-houses and Fences | | 279,040 13 |
| Expended for repairing School-houses and for Out-houses and Fences | | 183,114 72 |
| Expended for Hire of School-houses | | 7,628 17 |
| Expended for Insurance | | 4,866 28 |
| Total | | $531,802 88 |
| Raised by Tax in the Cities and Counties, for the purchase of School-house Sites | | $57,528 65 |
| Raised by City and District Tax for Fuel | | 140,257 64 |
| Raised by City and District Tax for Book-cases and Furniture | | 22,643 61 |
| Raised by City and District Tax for other Incidental Expenses in New-York City | | 325,865 75 |
| Raised by City and District Tax for the rest of the State | | 76,752 69 |
| The aggregate Expenditures for all purposes connected with the Common Schools were | | $3,531,942 87 |

*SCHOOL DISTRICTS.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reported number in the State, in which School has been kept, on an average, *eight months in the year* | | 11,880 |
| Teachers employed—No. of Males | 10,117 | |
| Teachers employed—No. of Females | 14,019 | 24,136 |
| The Number of Children in the State, between 4 and 21 years | | 1,207,314 |
| Reported attendance in the Common Schools | 876,000 | |
| Reported attendance in private unincorporated Schools | 45,000 | |
| Reported attendance in Academies | 29,967 | |
| Total | | 951,963 |
| This would leave between the ages of 4 and 21 as not attending School | | 255,000 |

When it is considered that few children go to school before 6, and that between 16 and 21 a large proportion cease to attend school and go to active work, this discrepancy between the whole number of children in the State and that of those who attend school, is seen to be more apparent than real, and it may be safely concluded that there are very few children in the State who do not spend a portion of their time in school.

The large number of Teachers above reported may seem to indicate that the whole number is needed and employed at the same time. Unfortunately the truth is not so, but rather the reverse, for the number is thus swelled by the frequency of change—one of the greatest evils in a school system—occasioned by the inadequate compensation to School Teachers. Hence, though teaching is resorted to by many as a temporary resource, it is relinquished whenever better prospects of support present themselves, and the necessity is thus produced of new appointments. The number given above truly represents that of the persons who have been employed for a portion of the past year as Teachers. The actual number at any one time may be stated at about 12,000.

*This single fact, if duly weighed, should impress* upon the Legislature the expediency of securing to the position of teachers more permanency, by providing more adequate compensation.

Happily, the Legislature of 1856, in lieu of the fixed annual sum of $800,000 which, by the law of 1851, was appropriated to the Common School Fund, imposed a tax of three-fourths of a mill upon each dollar of valuation. *The valuation of the State having increased,* the proceeds of this tax for this year will be proportionably larger, *although sufficient returns have not* been received to determine the amount precisely. It is estimated that the income of the Common School Fund, the contribution of $165,000 from the revenue of the U. S. Deposit Fund, and the avails of the State tax, will amount to nearly $1,400,000. Such liberal pecuniary contribution to the expense of public education, should secure to educators adequate remuneration; and this is only to be accomplished by a wise administration of the School Revenues, so that they shall be productive of the desired results. The same Legislature which inaugurated the policy of raising the tax from year to year in proportion to our growing means, sought also to organize a more efficient system for the inspection of schools and teachers. It provides for the election of School Commissioners in the several Assembly Districts, and has thus furnished a body of officers respectable from the extent of their several jurisdictions, and with salaries which, though a scanty compensation for the faithful and intelligent discharge of the duties imposed upon them, are yet sufficient to enable men interested in the work to devote their time and energies to its performance. I am informed that the Commissioners are, for the most part, competent and zealous, and that the labors of such are successful in awakening an increased interest in the Common Schools among the people, and in elevating the standard of qualification among the teachers.

The system of town supervision for which this was substituted was expensive to the towns and unfruitful in results. The inspection of teachers in too many instances was merely nominal, and the financial reports unsatisfactory.

The new system [illegible] enough to afford [illegible] to expose its defects, [illegible] require amendment, [illegible] doubt the [illegible] of the [illegible] school money in the hands of the Supervisors, and holds them responsible for its proper disbursement.

It is very obvious that the measures of most pressing importance for general education are those which relate to [illegible] demand for, and supply of, highly-qualified teachers. The State Normal School does well its [illegible] well-trained teachers, whose numbers, however, are small, compared with the districts to be supplied.

The whole number of pupils during the past year, which embraces the third and fourth terms, has been 342. Seventy-three of these, 22 males and 51 females, have completed the course prescribed, and have received the diploma of the institution, and are now, with few exceptions, engaged in teaching within the limits of the State. The whole number of those who have enjoyed the advantage of the School for a longer or shorter period to September, 1856, is 2,687. All the counties have, with the exception of three, viz: Allegany, Essex and Hamilton, been represented in the School during the past year. Thirty-four counties were represented by the graduating class.

In view of the acknowledged deficiency in the supply of competent teachers and of the annually increasing revenue of the Common School Fund, it will be for you to decide what additional aid shall be given to this branch of the public instruction, whether by multiplying Normal Schools or by such other expedients as may be devised for effecting so great a good.

I should do injustice to my estimate of the value of agricultural education, and of the College for that purpose endowed under the laws of this State, as well as to my own connection with that Institution, if I failed at the earliest moment to invite your attention to its present condition. The first successful movement in this behalf was by the late JOHN DELAFIELD, of Seneca County, through whose enlightened zeal and perseverance, an act of incorporation was obtained from the Legislature in April, 1853. Encouraged by this success, Mr. DELAFIELD was earnest in securing friends and subscriptions to the enterprise, until suddenly arrested by the hand of death; not, however, before the Trustees of the College had manifested their estimate of his services, character and ability by choosing him President of the College. The loan to this College of $40,000, authorized by the last Legislature on condition that a like sum be obtained from other sources, enabled the Trustees to secure that private aid, and to proceed at once to the organization of the College. They have purchased a farm of 670 acres in Seneca County on a part of which, extending from Seneca Lake to the village of Ovid, they design to erect the necessary buildings. They have elected SAMUEL CHEEVER, of Saratoga County, President of the College; are taking measures to provide competent instructors; and hope to have the institution sufficiently advanced to receive students before the close of the present year. Among many grants for Education most worthily and liberally bestowed by the Legislature on different institutions of this State, this loan is the first specific aid towards the instruction of youth in the science and practice of Agriculture, the greatest interest in this great State. I am quite confident, as it was liberally bestowed, so it will be wisely used; and I will not doubt that the plant thus set out, and already springing into hopeful promise, will receive, as it may need, all seasonable nurture at the hands of future Legislatures.

In the month of August last the Dudley Observatory of the City of Albany was inaugurated in the presence of a large concourse of the scientific men of the country, with the most auspicious promise of usefulness and honor; and we shall henceforth possess an Astronomical Observatory which, for the completeness of equipment and the number, delicacy and power of its instruments, will equal if not surpass any similar institution in the old world.

While it is gratifying to see the munificence of individuals flowing in so noble a channel, the State itself cannot be indifferent to the progress of true science, inseparably connected as all its achievements are with the material prosperity of the country.

You will receive, as usual, reports from the various Public Institutions of the State for the suppression, the restraint and punishment of crime, and from the Eleemosynary Institutions for the relief and care of the deaf and dumb, the blind, the imbecile, and the insane, and from the Dispensaries in the City of New-York which so faithfully provide medical aid for the sick and poor.

It is the province of the Legislature to look into the workings of all these, and to afford to them all proper and reasonable assistance, for they are specially the creatures and the concern of Christian civilization.

Reports of the State Prisons and of their management, results and pecuniary condition will be made to you as usual by the Comptroller of the State and by the Inspectors of the respective prisons—and to these reports I must refer you. Respecting the Houses of Refuge at Rochester and at Randall's Island, I am enabled by information communicated to me by the Managers to speak with some knowledge, and with great satisfaction as to the results there attained.

It is no longer a doubtful experiment, but a well ascertained result of the working of these two establishments—that youthful delinquents arrested at the outset of evil courses and subjected to the mild yet vigilant discipline and discriminating control of these institutions—may be rescued in large proportion from vice, and trained to be useful citizens.

In the Western House of Refuge, since its opening in 1849, there have been received altogether 769. The belief is expressed to me by the managers that "the benign objects of the Legislature in establishing this institution have been, and are being attained and realized in an eminent degree."

The older House of Refuge at Randall's Island, opened in 1825, has received, up to the close of last year, 6,880 children. The managers, in a recent communication to me, say: "We have every reason to think that the results of our reformatory system have been as satisfactory as at any former period of its history. Of the whole number received up to this time, we judge that 70 per cent. or nearly *three-fourths are saved.*" With such hopeful and unexpectedly encouraging results, I may not withhold my earnest recommendation that such truly benevolent and beneficent institutions should not be left straitened in their means of doing good.

The State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, and the Asylum in New-York, under the charge of the Governors of the New-York Hospital, as well as that Hospital itself, the institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and for the Blind in New-York, the Asylum for Idiots or Imbeciles, in like manner demand your care and your bounty, if that can indeed be called bounty which is simply the fulfillment of a clear duty of humanity and true citizenship, not less than of considerate economy.

All these institutions are managed, and so far as I have the means of knowing, well and efficiently and conscientiously managed, by disinterested and self-sacrificing individuals, who receive no pecuniary compensation, whatever, for their services, but are actuated solely by the higher motive of caring for their afflicted and helpless neighbors.

*When, then, institutions, thus beneficent and thus* managed, appeal to the Legislature for aid commensurate with the wider field which each succeeding year opens in their operations, they may justly claim to be listened to, with the presumption in their favor, *that investigation—without which no Legislative aid should ever be granted—will, in their cases, make good the reasonableness of such appeal.*

The Committee of the Senate appointed to visit, during the recess of the Legislature, the several charitable institutions receiving aid from the State, also the Jails and Poor-houses in every county, having discharged their duty, will, I am informed, lay the result of their labors before the Legislature at an early day.

The Excise Laws, which are coeval with our existence as a State, and the proper regulation and enforcement of which have ever been deemed essential alike to the morals and well-being of the people, would seem to require thorough revision. The Judicial decision against the Act of 1855, for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism, and Crime, as unconstitutional, has left the sale of intoxicating liquors free from the wholesome restraints of law. However opinions may differ as to the right or expediency of attempting, by compulsory legislation, to prohibit entirely the sale, as a beverage, of such liquors, none will doubt that it is both a clear right and an absolute duty so to regulate their sale, as to diminish, as far as practicable, the risk of their abuse, if we may not entirely prohibit their use. For, of the frightful evils of drunkenness, no exaggeration is possible, and no remedy that law will permit, and opinion will sustain, to check or eradicate so fell an evil, should be left untried.

The Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs reports the quantity of salt inspected, during the year 1856, to be 5,365,842 bushels. The revenues have been $69,936 85.

The inspection for 1856 is about 117,000 bushels less than for the year 1855, but exceeds that of any previous year.

The year 1856 cannot be said to have been one of prosperity with the manufacturers. The market opened in the beginning of Summer unfavorably, and scarcely recovered its tone during the whole season. The present languor cannot be permanent, as the increasing wants of the Western States must continue to be supplied mainly from this source. New-York salt has literally penetrated to the Mississippi River, and will undoubtedly be furnished hereafter to all parts of the Northwest about the Missouri line. The reputation of our staple appears to be well established in all the markets to which it has access, and wherever it can be had for the same price, it receives the preference over like products from any other quarter.

The public works are generally in good order, but need some extensions. The erection of private works, especially for the manufacture of solar salt, has been much stimulated for a year or two. Notwithstanding the recurrence of a dull season, there is every reason to believe that the manufactures at the State Salines in and about the city of Syracuse are destined to a continual progression, and that they will prove an inexhaustible source of profit to the State, and of cheap and convenient supply in one of the primary necessaries of life to the most populous and thriving portion of our country.

The Commissioners on Harbor Encroachments in the Port of New-York, appointed under the Act of 30th March, 1855, have been diligently engaged in the discharge of their duties. Minute surveys have been made of the Harbor from Sandy Hook to New-York—of the East River to Throg's Neck—of the Hudson to one mile north of Spuyten Duyvel's Creek, and of that Creek and Harlem River. The whole of the water area has been carefully sounded, and the directions and velocities of currents have been ascertained. Exterior limits for the construction of piers have been described for the portion of the Harbor within this State, and suitable lines for the shores of New-Jersey have, at the request of the Commissioners, been laid down by their advisory council, consisting of Brig. Gen. TOTTEN, commanding the Engineer Corps of the United States, Prof. A. D. BACHE, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and Commander C. H. DAVIS, of the United States Navy.

A description of these lines will be transmitted by the Commissioners to the Governor of New-Jersey for the consideration of the Legislature of that State.

The Commissioners acknowledge gratefully the constant and ready assistance they have received in the prosecution of the objects confided to them, from the Coast Survey Service, which is still employed in preparing the maps and charts to be submitted with the Report of the Commissioners to the Legislature as early as possible.

From the magnitude of the work it has been found impossible to complete it within the period prescribed by the Legislature at its last session. I recommend such extension of the time as may be needed for the thorough execution of this very important undertaking.

The Commissioners charged with the duty of providing for sick and destitute Emigrants, appointed under the law of 1847, continue to devote their time and services, without compensation, to this benevolent object. With the per capita tax of two dollars on each passenger, the Commissioners have purchased eligible islands in the East River, upon which large and commodious Hospital, School and Refuge Buildings have been erected, where thousands of sick and destitute strangers receive support and instruction.

The Marine Hospital, at Quarantine, devoted to the reception of patients with infectious or contagious diseases, is also supported by this Fund, and managed by the Commissioners, and the experience of this year has added emphatic testimony to that of the past, as to the wisdom and efficiency of a Quarantine System, firmly and judiciously administered, for protecting the public health against the inroads of pestilence.

In the discharge of its duties the Commission has received and expended, in nine years, from the Emigrant Passenger Fund, three millions six hundred thousand dollars. Under this system, as will be seen, Emigrants furnish support for their own poor, thus relieving the State from a burden it had hitherto been compelled to bear.

The number of alien emigrants paying commutation, landed at the port of New-York from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1856, is 142,342—being an excess of 6,109 over that of last year, yet still less than half of the average of the preceding six years. The proportion of these requiring aid, either from disease or destitution, during the last two years, is still smaller. This is attributed, in part, to legislation, on both sides of the Atlantic, looking to the accommodation and health of passengers on shipboard; and in part to the better condition and character of the emigrants. Nothing, however, has contributed so essentially to the protection of emigrants, or so largely aided the Commissioners in the discharge of their duties, and in diminishing their expenses, as the designation of Castle Garden as the exclusive landing place for emigrants. Its benefits are experienced daily in the comfortable temporary shelter that it affords; in the information there imparted; and the protection given to strangers heretofore exposed to the extortions and impositions of those by whom they were systematically defrauded.

The cities and counties, other than New-York, incurring expenses for the support of indigent emigrants, were regularly reimbursed from the Emigrant Fund up to the commencement of the year 1855, after which time, in consequence of the sudden falling off of emigration, and the consequent diminution of a fund which the support of numerous sick and destitute arriving in former years, soon exhausted, the Commissioners were compelled to defer payments due to the counties. To enable them to meet these demands, the Commissioners will apply for aid to the Legislature; and regarding, as I do, the Board of Emigrant Commissioners, like that of the Ten Governors, which dispenses, with intelligence and integrity, the charities of the City, as eminently beneficent, I commend the whole matter to your favorable consideration.

While other portions of our State have shared in the increase of population and the progress of improvement, now so abundantly rewarding the enterprise and industry of our people, a vast region, valuable alike in forest and mineral wealth, interspersed with navigable lakes, remains an almost unbroken wilderness. An apprehension, long but erroneously entertained, that the rigorous climate of that section of the State rendered its soil comparatively valueless, has been relieved by satisfactory agricultural results. It has been ascertained that the products of other northern latitudes grow and ripen in the section referred to. For grazing purposes, much of the land upon what is historically known as "John Brown's Tract," is equal in value to the farming lands by which that tract is surrounded. This hitherto impenetrable region, therefore, when opened to settlement by needed facilities, will furnish timber and iron in exhaustless quantities, maintain a numerous and hardy population, and add hundreds of thousands of productive acres to the assessment roll of the State.

If those who cause two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, are recognized as public benefactors, the importance of reclaiming and subduing hundreds of square miles of wilderness lands situated in the heart of our State, will not, I feel assured, escape the attention of the Legislature.

In this rapid, yet unavoidably lengthened sketch of the condition of our State, its population, agricultural resources, wealth, and educational and religious institutions—in its magnificent charities, its far-reaching yet well connected artificial system of inter-communication—its orderly and economical government and contented and prosperous people—a state of society is exhibited which, in attracting the attention of others, may well receive, as it best rewards the dutiful attachment and fidelity of our own citizens, for here we see what Freedom has done—Freedom of labor, of enterprise, of speech, of thought, of worship.

It belongs to us all, upon whom the Constitution devolves the authority of government for the time-being, to take care that in our keeping the interests and honor of the State suffer no wrong; so that when we in turn shall yield our places to those who are to succeed us, we shall be able to hand over the great trust unimpaired and unsullied.

Having thus communicated to you the general condition of the State, I beg leave to submit for your consideration some subjects primarily connected with the City of New-York, which have forced themselves upon my attention, and to which I may not unfitly direct yours, as all of them have a bearing beyond that immediate community. And first as to the abuse of the Elective Franchise—a topic of universal concern in a representative Republic, where place and power are given and taken away solely by the popular vote—all will agree in theory, that in order to insure respect for its results this vote should be free and *should be pure.* All know that in the City of New-York, and measurably in other large cities, it is not pure, and often is not free. It concerns all citizens alike, of whatever party, of whatever country, of whatever tongue, themselves entitled to vote, that this right, the most precious that a man in a social state can enjoy or exercise, shall not be rendered worthless in their hands, through the unlawful exercise of it by others. *No one will dispute these premises*, but when it comes to the application of the remedy there is at once a difference of opinion, even among those honestly seeking one. I will not permit myself to doubt that the wisdom of the Legislature *is competent to devise a corrective, that will be at* once effectual and constitutional. And I accordingly *commend this subject to early and earnest consideration.*

The municipal affairs of the city will also undoubtedly require and receive a large share of your time and attention. The interests of the citizens of the chief City of our State and of the Union—a metropolis embracing one-fifth of the inhabitants of the whole State—are so vast and so varied, and its good government is so necessary to the comfort and convenience, not only of those who dwell within its limits, but of all the citizens of the State who are attracted to it by social ties, or by the demands of business or trade, that no apology can be necessary for inviting your early attention to this important subject. That the administration of the municipal government of the City of New-York has failed, under the present charter of that City, to attain the ends for which all governments are instituted—an honest enforcement of good laws in such manner as to secure social order with the least hardship and burden, pecuniary or otherwise to the individual citizen, is universally conceded. While admitting that the evils which exist may be the result, possibly, in a large degree, of the selection for the discharge of important public trusts, of unfit persons, it is quite as certain that there are *radical defects* in the existing charter of the City, which demand correction. It is not my purpose or province to point out in detail these defects, because they will be more properly and effectually brought to your notice by memorials from the citizens of New-York and by its chosen representatives. I deem it my duty, however, to say that the reorganization of the Police system of that City seems absolutely necessary. At present the Recorder and City Judge are two of the *members of the Board of the Police Commissioners*, the Mayor being the third. Experience has shown in *this instance, as in all others*, where the attempt has been made, that it is unwise to throw upon judicial officers the discharge of such functions. Their time *is withdrawn from their proper duties, while their* authority as magistrates is weakened, if not *destroyed, by such incongruous occupations.* If, as should be the case with all judicial officers, they devote themselves exclusively to their judicial duties, and thus fail to discharge their duties *as Police Commissioners*, the whole management of the Police System, with its vast power and patronage, is thrown into the hands of the Mayor alone. If, neglecting the Bench, they act as Police Commissioners, they can scarcely fail to become the objects or subjects of political or personal controversy and ill will. A new Police System for the City of New-York is therefore required. Experience renders it quite certain that the Legislature will hesitate to intrust the management of that system to the Mayor alone. But whether the power should be lodged in a Board elected and constituted upon the same principles which have proved so eminently beneficial in regard to the Governors of the Almshouse of the City of New-York—securing integrity, economy and efficiency, with a freedom from all disturbing political or party elements—or whether the Board should be appointed by the Governor, with or without the advice and consent of the Senate, are matters which I submit to the superior wisdom of the Legislature. Nor do I venture to make any suggestions as to the proper mode of appointment and tenure of office of the heads of Departments and other municipal officers, or even of the members of the Common Council themselves. I conceive that I discharge my duty in calling your attention to the subject, and in assuring you of my concurrence in all just and proper measures which shall secure your approval for the purpose of rescuing the citizens of our commercial capital from the evils under which they are suffering so severely.

Yet another subject of great interest to the City and indeed to the State, has been pressed upon my notice, as doubtless it will again be, upon yours, that of the removal of the Quarantine establishment from its present site on Staten Island to some point more distant from the City. In the absence of any personal knowledge or official information respecting it, which might enable me to speak with confidence, I must content myself with commending to your care this with other city matters.

I have yet another duty to perform—a duty, the obligations of which I am not at liberty to neglect, even if I were so disposed; and the performance of which, in my judgment, is rendered imperative by the respect which is due to the sentiments and votes in the recent Presidential election of a great majority of the people of this State and of the other Free States.

I do this in no partisan spirit, but under the conviction that the great principles at issue in the election, and which it so triumphantly indicated, lies at the root of our free institutions; and is alike the concern, and should be equally the care, of all citizens who rightly estimate those institutions. No mere party question could call forth so deep an interest, and so significant and decisive a vote throughout the length and breadth of the State; and I venture to believe I do not mistake its import, nor your convictions respecting it, when I assume, as its deliberate and irreversible decree, that so far as the State of New-York is concerned, there shall be henceforth no extension of Slavery in the Territories of the United States.

This conclusion I most unreservedly adopt, and am prepared to abide by it, at all times, under all circumstances, and in every emergency.

I am the more emphatic on the point, because it has been thought by the present incumbent not incompatible with the dignity and decorum of the Presidential Chair to stigmatize the conduct, in the recent election, of a large majority of the people of this State, as well as of other Free States, by unwarrantably imputing to them motives which they do not entertain, and aims directly contrary to those they both avow and strive to promote. Those imputations were known to be wholly groundless; yet they have been put forth with all the authority which high station and deliberate and artful preparation can confer; and in the discussion in the Senate of the United States of the *President's Message*, they seem to be received and treated as true, by persons whose position as Senators gives weight to their arguments. Hence it will not be out of place here to state the views which we of the Free States do entertain in reference to the great issue that has called down upon us such extraordinary denunciations. We hold, then, first, to all the obligations, compromises and guarantees of the Constitution, as explained and understood by its founders, and, until comparatively recent days, acquiesced in by the whole country; and especially, we hold, as to Slavery, that in the States where it exists, it exists by virtue of the local law alone. But that it neither exists, nor is confined there, nor anywhere, by the force and effect of the Constitution of the United States. Secondly, that under the Constitution of the United States, Congress has the power to exclude Slavery from the Territories, and we insist that it should exercise its power, whenever necessary, to effect that purpose. Thirdly, that under the Constitution Congress has the power to admit new States into the Union when, and as it may judge proper and expedient, having reference, among other considerations, to their social condition. Fourthly, that the constitutional restriction, until 1808, on the power of Congress to prohibit the Slave-trade, and the prohibition afterwards of that trade, by acts of Congress, constitute one of the Compromises of the Constitution, which should be firmly insisted on and forever maintained inviolate. But we do not claim, on the contrary, we disclaim, any right or power, or desire or purpose, to interfere with the domestic institutions of any State, or with the laws of the respective States, within the jurisdiction thereof. The agitation of the subject of Slavery is not attributable to us, but was forced upon the country by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and by the new and unsound construction attempted to be given to the Constitution of the United States, by which that instrument is made to carry Slavery wherever it goes. When, therefore, we resist this aggressive spirit, and the extension of Slavery to which it tends, we are acting within the Constitution, in defence alike of its spirit and its letter, and in opposition to the fanaticism of Slavery.

These are fundamental principles which we have maintained and shall continue to maintain. It falls not within our province to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in other States. Happily at an early day this State purged itself from that great evil, and its record since has been consistent and unvarying in behalf of Liberty. When the agitation respecting the admission of Missouri was at its height, this State, so far as its Senators and Representatives in Congress would obey the voice of the Legislature, forbade by an almost unanimous vote the admission of Missouri as a Slave State. That vote stands unrepealed to this day, and its generous spirit spoke again, yet more impressively, at the late election, when it said that Kansas, too, must be free. The Missouri Compromise was resisted by this State as an unwarrantable [illegible] to Slavery, and a deep wrong to Freedom; but with the loyalty to the Constitution and the [illegible] which she has never faltered, when the [illegible] of the United States decided to sanction the Compromise and to admit Missouri as a Slave State, conditioned that henceforth Slavery should not be carried North of the line of 36° 30', New-York acquiesced without approving, and never sought to disturb that settlement. When, however, Slavery having received its full equivalent, it was proposed to withhold or to withdraw the equivalent to Freedom in the restriction of Slavery within the specified limits, and so to open all the Territories of the United States to that blight, New-York insisted on what virtually was a contract; and though unfavorable to it when made, was nevertheless intent that Freedom should not lose its share of the bargain.

Hence New-York opposed, of right and in perfect consistency, the repeal of the Compromise adopted against her will. In vain, that act which has stood on the statute-book for more than thirty-four years, with all the sacredness of an implied contract, was repealed, and the President of the United States in his recent Message characterizes it as "an objectionable enactment, unconstitutional" in "its effects, and injurious in terms to a large portion of the States." Objectionable to this State that enactment undoubtedly was at the time, but for precisely opposite reasons to those implied in the *President's censure*, because it *restricted* Freedom and *extended* Slavery. The Compromise was forced by the South upon the Free States, but New-York was as thoroughly opposed to it *then*, as the South, speaking through the President, can be *now*, when they have received all its benefits, and the turn of Freedom is coming. But neither New-York nor the Free States ever deemed that enactment unconstitutional, but submitted reluctantly, yet unreservedly, to it, for the love of Freedom and respect for law have ever been inseparable here. At this late day, a President of the United States pronounces the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, although it has every sanction of precedent, cotemporaneous exposition, unbroken usage, and up to a recent day, universal assent.

*It was the unjustifiable repeal of the Compromise* that, at the recent election, roused so deep an excitement, *which was aggravated* by the fearful scenes of violence and wrong in Kansas. These evils sprang from the same bitter root—the effort to extend Slavery—*and were brought about by the faithless renunciation* on the part of Congress, of the absolute and ex*clusive right conferred upon it by the Constitution*, of "making all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory and other property belonging to the United States." It is not competent for any branch of this Government, nor all its branches combined, short of an amendment of the Constitution in the prescribed form, to transfer to others a power confided by that Constitution to Congress; and when the phantom of Squatter Sovereignty was set up as an excuse for this abandonment of duty, not only was there treachery to the Constitution, but a mockery of substantial popular Sovereignty. Since, in *theory*, it professed to leave to the inhabitants of the Territory the right to govern themselves, while, in *fact*, the Federal Executive appointed all the chief officers—Governor, Judges, and Marshals; and again, the pretext was to transfer to the first few accidental settlers the right to determine, finally it might be, the condition of a Territory capable of sustaining millions, while in *fact*, as irrefutably established by the Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the troubles in Kansas, the *bona fide* settlers were ousted of the right thus pretended to be conferred upon them. Hordes of armed men from Missouri and other States took possession of the polls, drove from them the actual residents who would not coöperate in their *avowed purpose of imposing Slavery* upon Kansas, and chose members of the Legislature infamous to all time by the atrocious laws which they afterwards enacted. Happily and honorably for free institutions, though most disastrously to themselves, the sons of *this State, of other Free States*, and we may even hope some from the Slave States, who went to Kansas for a new home, have steadily and successfully resisted this usurpation. *Yet there are the acts which, by* judicial tyranny, and at the point of the bayonet *of troops* of the United States, paid out of the common Treasury, the President of the United States has upheld and enforced. The consequence to *some of the settlers was imprisonment, to some* death, to all uncertainty and alarm, and to many aggravated loss and suffering. It is hoped that under better counsels, order and law and harmony may be restored; but, meantime, great distress and privation will be endured, and, *therefore, I would respectfully* submit to your consideration the expediency of contributing, by an appropriation of money, to be used in case of need, towards the relief of the destitution and suffering which misgovernment has occasioned in Kansas, with the single remark that to do so, would only be an act of duty towards our own kith and kin who have migrated to that new region, of like character, but, certainly of higher obligation with the appropriations which, in a spirit of benevolence, the Congress of the United States have made from time to time for the relief of distant and foreign populations overtaken by great and sudden calamity.

I cannot close this communication without adverting to the striking illustration afforded by the recent election, of the harmonious working of our institutions, and of the spirit of implicit submission to laws of their own devising, and which they feel to be equal and just, evinced by the citizens of all portions of our extended Republic. After an exciting canvass, lasting through many months, in which all took part, no sooner was the result ascertained than the most entire and absolute acquiescence ensued, and without tumult, or menace, or disturbance on the part of those who were defeated; the ordinary routine of life was resumed, without shock of any sort to industry, to credit, or other interests of society. It is greatly to misjudge such a spectacle, and a wrong to the cause of Constitutional liberty, to find, as has been done, in such a contest, only grounds for criminating the motives of a large portion of the most intelligent, educated and moral of our population; and none of rejoicing in the signal vindication of the stability of popular government, and of thanksgiving to the Almighty for his protection in this, as in every past epoch of our history as a people. May that good and gracious Being still watch over and guide us in all our deliberations.

JOHN A. KING.

ALBANY, Jan. 6, 1857.

## The Loss of the Lyonnais.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE SURVIVORS—THE RESCUE OF THE THIRD MATE'S PARTY.

The *Weser Zeitung*, of Bremen, publishes a letter from Mr. GEORGE SCHEDELL, one of the passengers of the lost steamship *Lyonnais*, who was rescued with the party in the third mate's boat; but, instead of returning to New-York by the *Eliza*, of Hamburg, preferred going on to Bremen in the *Elise*, Captain NORDENHOLT. His narrative is interesting:

ON BOARD THE BREMEN SHIP ELISE, AT SEA, }
Sunday, Nov. 23, 1856.

As you are acquainted with the loss of the ship *Lyonnais*, I limit myself to telling you of the adventures of the lifeboat in which I found myself with my wife, under the management of the third officer, from the time we left the vessel until we were received, after six days of great sufferings, on board the Bremen ship *Elise*, Capt. NORDENHOLT, bound from Baltimore to Bremen.

The collision of the steamer *Lyonnais* with the other ship occurred on the first day after our departure from New-York, at 11½ o'clock in the night. During this whole night and the following day (Nov. 3) the crew and passengers were incessantly occupied in endeavoring to save the ship by throwing overboard her freight and by pumping out the water which had penetrated into the engine room.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the passengers were ordered to go to the quarter-deck, and were distributed into the several boats. Unfortunately, the boats were not, as I had expected, completely fitted out and furnished with provisions, which caused not a little confusion. The boat which we were ordered to step into, was overcrowded. I suppose there were twenty-eight passengers. While we were waiting for the officer and his crew, we heard the captain of the steamer say that there were in our boat too many ladies, some of whom ought to be carried to the other boats. At the same moment the sailors putting the oars in motion, our boat started, and we found ourselves near to the one which was under the command of the third lieutenant, till then a simple sailor, who gave his orders in a violent tone. When he saw us standing in our boat, he called on us to come over to his boat, and I not caring to do so, he repeated his orders with more energy, and ordered his men to bring us by force into his boat. On my objecting that his lifeboat was not safe, he answered, swearing, that it was so, adding at the same time, that if I came not willingly I would be forced to go. After inquiring from one of the cabin boys of our boat whether this gentleman was an able mariner, and being answered in the affirmative, I went with my wife over to the other boat. But I had soon to regret that step; the boat had a considerable leak, and although a lifeboat, it could be kept afloat only by continually bailing out the water. Therefore I attempted to go back to my former place, but was prevented by force from doing so, and on asking for my wife to let her return to the other boat as a favor, I was refused in the coarsest manner.

The boat then left the steamer. It had grown very dark; the sky was covered with clouds; from time to time there was a heavy shower; and the water in our boat rose sometimes higher than our ancles. During the night we were at one time driven very far from the steamer, at another time we came so near her that I was in fear of a collision, so much the more as, except myself and my wife, all the rest had fallen into a deep sleep. Once I reminded the lieutenant of the danger we were in; he answered in an abusive tone that "that was not my business," but, nevertheless, he ordered the crew to stand by the oars.

Formerly, I had regretted that my wife did neither speak French nor well understand the French language, but now I was very glad of it; for our lieutenant and his crew were, both in their language and behavior, revoltingly indecent, and the lieutenant in particular conducted himself in a truly mean manner towards a servant girl who was with us.

Twice during this night a ray of hope lighted up the obscurity around us, but only to render it still darker by sad disappointment. We were just floating at some distance from the steamer when her cannon was fired, rockets rose into the air, and the boats, which lay nearer, answered with loud shouts to these signals. To our question, "what was the meaning of all that?" the Lieutenant answered that a ship was in sight which would come to relieve us. Joyfully we rose, but the Lieutenant went on laughing, to tell us that this was but a joke of his. Later they cried to us from one of the other boats that all hands on board the steamer were ordered to work. But this likewise proved to be an error, for when we came to the hatch the Captain ordered us to go again abroad, the order referring only to those who were on a raft, which was on the point of going to pieces.

Thus the last hope of leaving the boat into which we had been forced to go vanished.

We again put off, and were drifting. A little later we were ordered to come near the steamer to receive some more people, as two of the other boats had been driven against the raft, but we were ourselves in a sufficiently miserable condition, and kept away. Again, we were ordered to take one of the foundering *boats in tow. We did so for some time; then we let* it drift; I do not know for what reason. At daybreak a boat came near us, and the officer who was in command of her told us that he was to carry somebody to our boat who had already been with us, and ought to be there. To our question, "Who was he?" the Lieutenant answered, "It is CHOUROT." "I am glad of it," said our Lieutenant, "he is a clever man." And, indeed, he was a clever man; without him all of us were buried long ago in the ocean. CHOUROT, I declare it with all emphasis, saved our lives. During the days and nights, when we were struggling for existence against the waves which raged round our weak boat, next to God, he, as a clever pilot, saved us from sinking.

At last day dawned; the steamer was still in the same position, and apparently not deeper in the water than when we left her. The other boats were spread round her. At this moment we saw the boat of the captain leave the unfortunate *Lyonnais*. Then the other boats did not wait longer for orders. We also got to sea. My heart bled within me at the sight of the unhappy ones we left behind on the raft. Seen from afar the thick mass proved how numerous they were. When we set sail they set up a loud cry, whether for help or not I cannot tell. During the whole morning we were sailing in company with the other boats. CHOUROT had replaced the failing helm by an oar, as he told me his intention was to keep close to the other boats, as we had no compass; but when, exhausted by fatigue, in the afternoon, he lay down to sleep, his orders were not followed out, and our boat fell to the leeward. At last the man at the helm was aware of it; CHOUROT was awakened, but before he was able to get sight of one of the other boats a thick fog rose. Thus we were left alone and drifting before the wind. When night drew on, CHOUROT gave the helm to the lieutenant and went to sleep. *After five minutes the latter put one of the* cabin boys in his place. Till then the night was *clear* and calm; but, when the moon set, wind and waves rose. Then the lieutenant called CHOUROT to the helm, but he wanted to sleep and said he was sick. The lieutenant insisted on him in the most earnest manner, as he was the only man who was *able to steer the boat; but he still refused. Now I* joined my prayers to those of the officer. At last he looked up to us. The sea rose still higher and higher, and it was easy to see that, without a very able hand, the boat could not be kept above water. CHOUROT now took hold of the helm.

Never shall I forget that night. Round us the roaring of the waves, above us the dark sky, which seemed to sink down upon the water, and besides, from time to time, sudden and violent showers of rain. We were soon drenched to the skin by sea water and rain. A huge wave, which had escaped the watch of the pilot, for now a second man (the only capable steersman in the boat next CHOUROT) was with him at the helm, struck against our boat. Fortunately for us, only the top of it went over the edge of the boat, which was half filled with water, and we were thrown from our seats. We scarcely expected to live to the dawn of the next day.

On that day also the sea was stormy, the waves rose high and a hail and rain storm lashed the air. Towards evening, we got sight of two ships, but soon we gave up the idea of giving them chase. The night was cold and stormy. In the morning the storm ceased, but the sea was still high.

On that day two men died, and in the evening the bodies were let down into the sea. They were elderly men, and rather badly clothed, and cold and exhaustion had killed them.

On the fourth day, the sun rose over a sea as calm and smooth as an inland lake ever can be on a Summer's *morning—above us a cloudless azure sky was spread.* I dipped my hand in the water; it was warm. We had been driven far into the Gulf Stream. Now we *established some order in our boat; we dried our* clothes in the sun, and mustered our provisions, and *found that there were on board, one large bag of ship* biscuit, which had become a paste in consequence of sea water; two boxes of meat preserves, several boxes *of vegetable preserves, a saucisson of Lyons*, several boxes of mushroom and sweet jellies, half a dozen *bottles of wine, two bottles of Curaçoa—and no water.*

The calm lasted for the whole day.

This night, for the first time since we left the steamer, I was able to prepare on the side bench a couch for my wife, who till then was obliged to lie in one and the same uncomfortable position, reclined against my arm which held her embraced. The men lay down on the benches. I was sitting close to the helm and talking with CHOUROT, who was absorbed in remembrance of the past. Suddenly he arose and looked attentively into the horizon. I followed his eyes and perceived a clear, red light, which, brightening, grew, by and by dimmer, and then disappeared. Soon a similar light was discovered on the same spot. Now all became life and movement in the boat. CHOUROT tried to send up some rockets we had on board, but they were too wet to catch fire. During the whole night we rowed and sailed in the same direction, but we did not see either a ship or light any more.

Next morning we perceived a ship but a few miles from us; we were able to discern her distinctly. The men now rowed with all their strength; they made merry and lauged according to their French temper, as though they were already on the deck of the ship. The Lieutenant inquired "how many bottles of wine were still to be had," and, as there were four left, he proposed to drink them all out. On my proposition two of them were reserved for the afternoon, in case the ship should not have taken us up. We were now so near that we could distinguish her hull. As her course lay across ours we saw her in her full breadth. Suddenly she made sail, changed her course, and disappeared from our sight.

[illegible] a word. In the deepest despair [illegible] themselves down on the boat [illegible]. During that whole day [illegible].

It was a terrible night, which closed that day. Again calm reigned around us. A heavy dew soaked our clothes, which were already wet, and we began to suffer from thirst. My voice grew husky; I lay on the bottom of the boat gasping for breath, and when my wife with her last [illegible] reclined over me, I thought of the words [illegible] the last consolation to the dying sinner.

At last, morning rose, and we perceived another ship, but at a very considerable distance from us. A white shirt was hoisted, for the forenoon [illegible] we lost our red flag, and we tried to [illegible]. In the afternoon another ship came in sight, and as CHOUROT, according to what he was able to see of her, believed that she sailed towards us, we gave up the first and steered for the latter one. It was our last hope; we had drunk the last drop of wine, several had already begun to drink sea-water, and, in particular, the best seamen, after CHOUROT, had taken so much of it that he was very near to become deranged.

With what anxiety we now hastened to the ship! She grew big and bigger, and at last hoisted her flag. We were saved!

Next to God, we have to thank the good Mr. GEORGE NORDENHOLT, Captain of the Elise of Bremen. When we were scarcely visible, he understood by our movements that we must be in a bad condition, and went immediately to our relief.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on Sunday, 9th November, after six days and nights of danger and suffering, and when the eleventh hour had sounded, and an apparently unavoidable death stared in our face, we were saved, and stepped upon the deck of the *Elise*.

And here I must add that Capt. GEORGE NORDENHOLT, resembling the knights of olden times in kindness and courtesy towards the ladies, gave his own stateroom to my wife; and not only has he saved our lives, but by his kindness and care, he has reëstablished our health. I joyfully profit by this opportunity to offer now publicly my most heartfelt thanks.

On the next day after our rescue we met with the *Eliza*, of Hamburg, which was bound for New-York; and our companions in adversity returned with her, whilst my wife and myself, preferred to stay where we were.

GEORGE SCHEDELL.

## The New Postage Law.

*From the Washington Star.*

It may not be generally known that Congress has very recently passed an act making prepayment of postage on all transient printed matter obligatory, before it can be transported in the mails of the United States—a capital provision indeed. In order to carry out this law the Postmaster-General has established the following additional post-office regulations, which should be preserved for reference by all who may have occasion to send newspapers and pamphlets, &c., now and then, to distant friends. They are as follows:

1. Books, not weighing over four pounds, may be sent in the mail prepaid by postage stamps, at one cent an ounce any distance in the United States under three thousand miles, and at two cents an ounce over three thousand miles, provided they are put up without a cover or wrapper or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that their character may be determined without removing the wrapper.

2. Unsealed circulars, advertisements, business cards, transient newspapers, and every other article of transient printed matter, except books, not weighing over three ounces, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be pre-paid, by postage stamps. Where more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. This applies to lottery and other kindred sheets containing the forms and names of [illegible]; and the miscellaneous matter in such sheets must also be charged with one rate. A business card on an unsealed envelope of a circular subjects the entire packet to letter postage. Any manuscript matter, like a circular or handbill, inclosed in or with a periodical or newspaper sent to a subscriber, or to any other person, subjects the whole packet to letter postage; and whatever subject to letter postage, from being sealed or [illegible] whatever, all printed matter, without exception, must be prepaid or excluded from the mail. It is the duty of the postmaster, at the mailing office, as well as at the office of delivery, carefully to examine all printed matter, in order to see that it is charged with the proper rate of postage, and to detect fraud. At offices where postage stamps cannot be procured, postmasters are authorized to receive money in prepayment of postage on transient matter; but they should be careful to keep a supply of stamps on hand.

## A Pretty Strong Opinion.

*Extract of a business letter, dated*

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1856.

Kansas will be a Free State, and no mistake. The whole combined power of the South could not prevent it. Yours, truly.

MORE OF THE SAME SORT.

*From the Eastern (Maine) Argus, Jan. 3.*

We are permitted to publish the following extract *of a letter from Hon. JOHN HODGDON, to a gentleman* of this city. Mr. HODGDON was formerly a distinguished citizen of Maine, and is now a resident of Dubuque, Iowa:

DUBUQUE, (Iowa,) Friday, Dec. 26, 1856.

A young Kentuckian, a friend of mine, went down to Kansas with $30,000, and brought it all back. The squatters take all their claims at government price. Outsiders must buy of them. Claims to 160-acre lots, at from twenty to twenty-five miles from Leavenworth, were selling for from $500 to $800 each. My friend went to Lecompton, Topeka and Lawrence. He saw Gov. GEARY, and liked him much. *He admires the country, and is sure it will be a Free State.* He saw a settlement from Kentucky there. They act and vote with the Pro-Slavery party, *but are all in favor of making Kansas a Free State. Actual settlers from the South and North agree on this point.*

All the trouble in Kansas has been brought upon that devoted Territory by the officious intermeddling of Northern Abolitionists. You may rely upon the fact that *it will not be a Slave State.*

Lots at Leavenworth have risen four hundred per cent. within three months. Whether lots will go up again next Spring, it is impossible now to say. They will, doubtless, in some places. The best points will become more and more prominent, while the inferior ones will gradually fade out.

## The New Pictures in the National Capitol.

*From the Washington Star.*

In the Senate Naval Committee Room of the Extension will be found a series of six pictures illustrative of our naval history, painted by GEORGE R. WEST of this place, viz.: Battle of the Constitution and *Guerriere*; Perry's Victory on Lake Erie; Cutting out of the *Philadelphia* in the port of Tripoli by *Decatur; Violation of the neutrality laws by Great* Britain in the destruction of the privateer *General Armstrong* in the port of Fayal; Engagement of the *Bonhomme Richard* and *Serapis*; and the Launch of the *Minnesota* at the Navy-Yard. The space allowed *the artist for the execution of these pictures is too* small to do the subject justice, considering the nature *of the paintings* and the point from which they are to be viewed; and the style of the decoration (Pompeian) is entirely too gaudy in color to allow the fine points of the pictures to be fully appreciated. We understand that Mr. WEST has presented designs for another room, and we hope he will be allowed more space and the liberty to regulate the ornamental designs to suit his pictures.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN NEW-MEXICO.—The Washington *Star* has accounts from New-Mexico, saying that in the last of November Capt. DODGE, United States Agent of the Navajo Indians, was captured by the Gila Apaches, a quasi hostile tribe, and is now a prisoner among them. He was hunting, accompanied by a few peons, and was taken prisoner fifteen miles the other side of Zuni. From the story of one of the escaped peons, it is inferred that he is well treated. Several parties had left Santa Fe to endeavor to ransom him, if possible. He is said to be a son of Senator DODGE, of Wisconsin. Not long since, Mr. BENT, of Bent's Fort, high up on the Arkansas, killed two Kiowas, in a difficulty with a portion of that tribe. The Chiens, among whom Bent's Fort is situated, interfered and protected him. As our informant was coming East he met a party of 300 Kiowas on the Cimarone River, who said that they were on the way to attack the Chiens and Bent's people.

MUTINY IN BOSTON HARBOR.—The ship *Golden Cross*, of Salem, Capt. DAVIS, for Mobile, has been at anchor in Nantasket Roads a few days past, waiting for favorable winds to get to sea. Yesterday morning the wind was in the right quarter, but the crew had become unruly, and were in a state of mutiny. They refused to do duty and get the ship under way. The captain was compelled to hoist a signal of distress in the rigging, to obtain aid from the United States revenue-cutter *Morris*, which assistance was readily granted, and a boat, under command of Lieut. PROUTY, boarded the ship, and finding the crew in a state of mutiny, arrested nine of the men and put them in irons.—*Boston Journal*, 6th.

A PRIZE FIGHT.—A large party of Philadelphia "bruisers" left the city yesterday morning, in the Baltimore cars, for the purpose of attending a prize fight, to come off between two "down-town" rowdies, on Dupont's Powder Mill wharf, near Wilmington. The police had been informed that a prize fight was in the wind, and while they were keeping watch to prevent it coming off in the city, the rowdies quietly slipped off to Wilmington. DANIEL SMITH, one of the prize fighters, was arrested last evening at a hotel in Library-street, by Lieut. GILBERT. He was taken before Alderman ENEU, and committed for a further hearing. The fight is said to have taken place near Chester, instead of at Wilmington, and was won by SMITH.—*Philadelphia North American*, 6th.

The Greenbrier (Va.) *Chronicle* notices the departure of the "Shinn family" from that county, in accordance with a resolution passed by a public meeting. On Wednesday and Thursday last their personal property was sold, on Saturday the family started for another county, and on Sunday evening they were set across Greenbrier River, at Alderson's Ferry, into the county of Monroe, by a guard appointed to escort them across the county line. Their destination is Albemarle, where they intend locating.

The last Concord *Statesman* contains notices from twenty-seven Fremont Clubs, that their organization is to be continued. The election in that State for Governor, Legislature, and Members of Congress, comes off in March.

## AN ODE

On the Sub-Atlantic Telegraph.

[illegible]
Ere they have broken in our Continents in two.
To end the wildest feuds at Passion's call
Ere they have bridled through the land of sand
That lies the East in Africa;
They weave a thread in History's flowing robe
Worthy the resplendent strain of Pindar's lyre;
They bury for beneath the changing tides
Their inter-hemispheric wires.
We hand when distant nations of the earth
By Science's Thames their skill and fabrics sent;
Ere more, when Europe bends to whisper words
Into the ear of giant Occident.
Not Science shall this work and wonder claim;
Not more was needed—all that noble Hills
The smile of race with a settled thought
And, God-like, binds the scattered wills.
We Two, to whom our God has Freedom given,
Whence others Freedom's nourishment must draw,
Converge like kin, and place the precious thread
'Gainst war, beneath the nations' law.
Commerce unceasingly, exchange, increase
The means of peace and culture, large and wide,
Without this dowry modern Freedom must
Fevered and self-consuming die.

December, 1856.

## PARIS GOSSIP.

Rachel's Hotel—"Economic Reality in Paris"—The Pescatore Suit—About Suicides and other French Eccentricities.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 6, 1856.

After all the noise and confusion about the Hotel Rachel, it remains mould. At the moment the hammer was about to fall, M. DE GRAMMONT steps in, like a Governor's reprieve when the noose is adjusted to the criminal's neck, and reclaims the property in the name of its owner. After six weeks of public exhibition, six weeks of excitement, and of rolling of the big drum,—after thirty thousand dandiacable-looking people had stood en masse in the Rue Trudon, had smashed their hats and their crinolines in the narrow stairs and crowded boudoirs of the great tragedienne, M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN sees fit, all at once, to tell the eager public: "It's no use, ladies and gentlemen; there will be no sale; Mlle. RACHEL reclaims her property." But why, M. DE GIRARDIN? Is it to keep the name of the great artist before the world, so as to keep in the shade other growing reputations? Is it the last effort of a flickering renown contending with an ungrateful public for that gleam of glory which is the bane of artists in the decline of their career?

Some say that the inherent faults in the construction of the house intimidated purchasers, and it was on this account that the sale was stopped. The stairs of the house were constructed at a period when women carried skirts instead of steel hoops of two yards diameter. Many of the crinolines who made the pilgrimage of the rue Trudon went no further in the examination of the upper stories of the house, than to look at the stairs. Others made the attempt, and retreated at the third step. We are told of a lady who actually got locked in the attempt to mount, and was only extricated with difficulty from the delicate accidents of the position. It is easy to conceive that married people were thus obliged, however reluctantly, to renounce the purchase of this tragic abode. It would be impossible to accommodate there their legitimate wives. As for bachelors, the case was no better. The more one is bachelor, the more one is exposed and disposed to receive the fellow-tenant, or if you like it better, female tenant. In presence of such a miniature pair of stairs, it is difficult to comprehend how the robust SARAH FELIX managed when she went to pay her sister RACHEL a visit. But I would not venture to repeat the assertion of a certain gentleman, to the effect that these stairs were built expressly by Mlle. RACHEL to deprive herself of the visits of Mlle. SARAH.

A trial is soon to come before the Tribunals of this city, which recalls, in many of its points, the celebrated process Pescatore. A Lieutenant-colonel of the French army was engaged to be married to a young lady bearing a noble title. The lady was seized with a dangerous malady, and at a moment when her life was no longer hoped for, the lieutenant-colonel was called to lead his regiment to the Crimea. In a moment of generous inspiration he offered to prove the sincerity of his attachment to the young lady by marrying her before his departure. The marriage in *extremis* was accomplished, in the presence only of her friends and in secret. The rites were performed by a priest and the civil service required by the law was not resorted to. After the Colonel's departure the young lady unexpectedly recovered, and a year after, during a short stay which the Colonel was obliged to make in Constantinople for the service of the army, his wife went to rejoin him. There, to save appearances, and to satisfy any doubts that his brother officers might have conceived in regard to their position, they were publicly married according to the Catholic service. But no civil service was performed. After a short sojourn at Constantinople the husband returned to his command at Sebastopol, and the wife to her family at Paris. When the war was terminated, the Colonel returned with the army to France, but instead of hurrying to the arms of his wife, he kept out of Paris, and at first refused all explanation of his conduct, but finally declared that the marriage was not valid, since the civil part of the service had never been performed, and refused either to see or acknowledge his wife. After a long consultation with the Archbishop of Paris, the father of the young lady has commenced suit against the Colonel, laying the damages at one hundred thousand francs.

As in the Pescatore case, the Church decides in favor of the validity of the marriage, and it is from this circumstance that these trials derive their great interest, since a direct issue is raised between the Church and the State. The State contends that marriage is a contract which regards the State as much as the Church; that it is not an act exclusively religious in its nature, and that therefore no contract can be binding which is not sanctioned by the State, through its legal officers appointed for that purpose. In the Pescatore trial the Church lost its point, for the marriage performed by a Catholic clergyman, and not confirmed before a Mayor, was declared invalid. The Church seems desirous in the case of the Colonel, to give the State another trial on this troublesome question, and it is hoped that since the present is a clearly defined case, the question will be finally put to rest.

In the Pescatore case, which had been again appealed, the heirs have come to a compromise with the widow, and divide with her in such a manner that she is left more than a million of her late husband's fortune. This result was brought about by the interference of high dignitaries of both Church and State, who were anxious to see this struggle between the spiritual and temporal powers cease. Amongst the real estate left to the widow is the fine chateau called Celle St. Cloud, lying under the hill at St. Cloud, on the opposite bank of the river from Longchamps, in the Bois de Boulogne. It belonged at one time to Louis XV., who bought it for the Duchess du BARRY.

A young lady of fortune and great beauty, who not long ago dreamed an alliance with one of the bachelor Marshals of France, and who was even complimented on her good fortune by more than one of her friends, has just fallen into the arms of a young man who has but sixty thousand francs a year. But don't pity her; there are worse miseries than that.

A young man of good family in this city, holding the position of a *agent de commerce*, was found a few mornings ago suspended to a tree in the *Bois de Boulogne*. The cause of the rash act was found to be one of those *liaisons* which enter so largely into the chapter of human miseries. He was on the point of being married to a young lady every way his equal in position and personal qualifications, when a girl with whom he had lived maritally for years, and whom he had loved violently, stepped in to interpose a barrier to the consummation of the contract. She threatened him with an exposure of all sorts of secrets held secretly between the two, and it was in face of these threatened denunciations that the young man no longer felt the force to resist. Between the disgrace of his mistress' exposures, or that of refusing to marry his affianced bride, he chose rather to hang himself. He thus gave the world another example of the singular force of the choke d'amour, as M. SCRIBE calls it.

Last week, the wife of a well known citizen, a young and handsome person, died suddenly, and under circumstances which excited suspicion. The body was examined, and in effect her stomach was found to contain a large quantity of laudanum. The husband was arrested, much to the mortification of a numerous connection, and an investigation commenced. The officers of justice were not long in ascertaining, by letters written to his friends, that the deceased had voluntarily taken the laudanum with the view of committing suicide. But the position of the husband was not much improved before the community, since in the posthumous papers of the wife were found evidences of a brutality on his part which had driven her to the fatal deed. He excused his bad treatment on the ground of jealousy.

In the case of VELI PASHA, Governor of Candia, against a Belgium journal for libel, in the statement that he had strangled and thrown into the river his French mistress, we have the following explanation from the plaintiff's friends: When the Turkish Minister left Paris, he took with him a French instructress for his daughters,—a lady of thirty or thirty-five years of age. On arriving at Constantinople, he sent his entire family—including his wives, daughters, and the French governess—on to Candia, while he was obliged to remain some time in Constantinople. It was not long, however, before he heard of some irregularities of conduct on the part of the French lady shocking to Turkish notions of propriety, and finding, on his arrival in Candia, that these reports were true, he at once broke the engagement with the lady, and offered to send her back to Paris. But she, it appears, had counted largely on the position this connection with so important a family was going to give her, and falling into a state of great despondency, poisoned herself. This is the *pro* side of the story, and upon the evidence offered by the late Minister to sustain it, the editor was condemned. But he has appealed, basing his appeal upon the insufficiency of the plaintiff's proofs.

I sent you last week a singular story about a young girl that was said to be concealed by a priest in the Church of Saint Laurent in this city. No new developments have been made in the affair, and so far as I have been able to learn, the public rumor has been stopped by a card from the principal priest of the parish, who denounces the story as absurd, calumnious and impossible. But I imagine it is not so much the card of the priest that has allayed public excitement as the general feeling of confidence which is felt in the police. The moment the public are satisfied that the police is on the track of an affair of this nature the excitement ceases, for they know the power and disposition of that body too well not to know that full justice will be reached.

I close this chapter of human miseries by the announcement of a brilliant marriage—that of ALPHONSE ROTHSCHILD, second son of the Paris Plutus, to his cousin, daughter of LEONEL ROTHSCHILD of London. This young lady, whose hand has been sought by so many men of standing in London, and refused because she could not believe that it was her that they wanted so much as her money, is very beautiful, and during the *fêtes* at Compiègne this Summer was offered the shoe of the Emperor, an act which passes in court etiquette as a recognition that the recipient is the belle of the company.

The celebrated Scotch spiritual medium, DAVID HUGHES, has arrived in Paris, and has already made such an impression in society that the journals speak of him as the wonder of the age. By his influence we are threatened with another table-turning mania; for of all the professors in this last and most absurd imposition, none have ever excelled the one in question. But, perhaps, if the Parisians could learn a little of the experience gained in this art last Winter, in a certain reunion of distinguished Americans in Florence, in which Mrs. TROLLOPE, and other well-known English residents of that city were participants, the career of this accomplished medium in his impositions on the credulity of the public would be short.

Major BEN: PERLEY POORE's success in Europe has been almost as great as in the United States. It takes so little to gain a notoriety! He has had the honors of a universal mention in the French press.

A word of news for the doctors. The number of inscriptions (students) this year at the Medical School of Paris is exactly 1,000. Of these, 902 are for the degree of doctor, and 98 for the grade of health-officer; 126 are new inscriptions, 11 are from the schools of Strasbourg and Montpelier, and 84 are from the preparatory schools lately organized.

From the 1st of January next, the following members of the Faculty will be admitted to take their "retreat," viz.: Messrs. PAUL DUBOIS, CRUVEILHIER, BONNEAU and HERVEZ. M. PAUL DUBOIS will be replaced at the *Maternité* Hospital, but will continue his clinical lessons at the hospital of the Faculty.

The venerable Dr. DUMERIL, of the Faculty, has resigned his place as Professor at the Museum of Natural History, Garden of Plants.

M. NELATON, the popular surgeon at the hospital of the Faculty, has just been almost unanimously elected a member of the Academy of Medicine, section of surgical pathology. MALAKOFF.

### Sir William Hamilton.

LEE, Mass., Thursday, Jan. 1, 1857.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

In your able article in yesterday's TIMES, on "The Dead of 1856," you say that "Sir WILLIAM (HAMILTON) will have no high rank in the history of Philosophy, having started no new theory of mental science, nor added evidence and light to the peculiar system he has espoused."

Is not this statement too sweeping? Is not Sir WILLIAM's theory of the "Unconditioned," as developed in his masterly reviews of "M. COUSIN's doctrine of the infinite-absolute;" his theory of the origin of our ideal of the "*judgment* of causation," and his theory of the primary qualities of matter—"new?" And the theory that we are "conscious" of an external world has been so illustrated, defended, and made prominent by him, that if it is not absolutely "new," it may properly be said to original with him.

But granting, for a moment, that he has "started no new theory of mental science," is it true that he has added no "evidence and light to the peculiar system he espoused?"

Dr. WAYLAND says of him, in his *Intellectual Philosophy*, (page 100): "It gives me pleasure to acknowledge my obligations to a gentleman whose boundless learning in every department of human knowledge, united with unrivaled acuteness and rare power of examining, with perfect distinctness, the minutest shades of thought, has long since given him a position among the profoundest philosophers of this or any other age."

Dr. HOPKINS, President of WILLIAM's College, has repeatedly spoken of Sir WILLIAM, to his classes, as being one of the most learned and profound metaphysicians of this or any age.

It would be easy to multiply authorities to almost any extent, and I apprehend that at the opening of 1856, by the almost universal consent of metaphysical philosophers, Sir WILLIAM was regarded as the first living metaphysician.

A man with such wealth of learning, acuteness and comprehension must live in posterity. If he does not who will? Respectfully yours,

A SUBSCRIBER.

## WIT AND HUMOR.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF HORACE SMITH AND JAMES SMITH. New-York: [illegible]

The Smith family is famous all the world over. The stagehorse Sidey has done something for its notoriety on this side of the water, while, on the other side, HORACE and JAMES, to say nothing of SYDNEY, have extended the circle of its celebrity. Here, the public has *ever* been the wag, and JOHN the butt of its waggery. But, over yonder, the tables have been turned; and these two famous brothers, rejoicing in the SMITH patronymic, were acknowledged the wits of Society; the legitimate children of that mirth-making goddess "in heaven yclept Euphrosyne."

There is something sad in the contemplation of a life devoted to witticisms and drolleries. It is a life without results. That notoriety which is gained only by puns and quaint conceits, by

"Quips and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks, and wreathed smiles,"

is a poor legacy to bequeath to posterity. The legatee will sip the flavor of such a life very fastidiously; for man is always more fastidious about that which is pleasing than about that which is useful. And though he may occasionally turn back to it, for a draught to "charm his pained steps over the burning marl," he will, in his serious moments, confess a pity for the poor fellow who has died and left only a joke behind him.

The professed wit is a wit and nothing else. He is unlike other men in his elements and his instincts. That master quality of his mind which gives him distinction, naturally corrupts both his understanding and his heart. It gradually transforms him into a mere dramatic player, who cannot live without applause, and who cannot die contentedly, but in the hope that posterity will take up and prolong the *encore*.

It is very true, as HUDIBRAS says, that

"A little nonsense, now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men."

But however much we may relish the nonsense, in the interludes of serious life, we are apt to think little of the nonsense-maker. The man whose life is dedicated to drolleries; whose faculties are continually on the stretch to devise some new ingenuity of thought or phrase, which shall set the table in a roar, obtains little respect even from those who court him for the amusement his wit affords. His influence is disorganizing, and thoughtful men fear it. His habit of looking at everything with a witty eye, tempts him ultimately to forage upon principles and opinions, which wise men and good men have always held sacred. This was SIDNEY SMITH's disgrace. A man of good understanding and simple affections, he had formed such an irresistible proclivity in his mind to make a joke on everything, everywhere that his wit frequently became profanity, and the sacred robe of the prelate was often exchanged for the variegated jacket of the buffoon. "Would that I were Paul, in everything *except these bonds!*" was a witticism of his which must grate harshly on every religious mind, and which not even the repudiation by the State of Pennsylvania could justify. A wit cannot be anything else than a wit. The punster and the prelate, the clergyman and the clown, cannot wear the same robe. The character of the one must be sacrificed to the other. And it must be *aut Cæsar, aut nullus*, with whichever prevails.

We believe that HORACE and JAMES SMITH were remarkable exceptions of their class. Though acknowledged by society as accomplished wits and satirists, they assumed this character only as an amusement to while away their leisure hours. They were gentlemen under all circumstances, and the intoxication of fame never made them forgetful of the proprieties of life, or the religious opinions of their associates. Their wit and humor was not expressed so much in puns and apothegms, and sententious phrases, as in poetical sketches of life, and the foibles of society, which were characterized not only by wit, but by morality and common sense. SPENCER and PRAED were not more felicitous in their poetry of fashion than JAMES SMITH. And many of HORACE SMITH's rythmical stories and epigrams have been considered good enough to be incorporated in the elocutionary text-books of our primary schools. We can remember our own juvenile efforts to rehearse, with proper effect, the famous "Address to a Mummy," from our *National Reader*; and how zealously our Demosthenean pedagogue, in Connecticut exerted himself, on Wednesday afternoons, to crowd us up to that intensity of action with which we should utter—

"SPEAK! for thou long enough hast acted Dummy.
Thou art standing on thy legs, above-ground, Mummy!
Revisiting the glimpses of the moon,
Not like thin ghosts or disembodied creatures,
But with thy bones and flesh, and limbs and features!"

And then, if our declamation of this passage was successful, with what dallying air we should venture to speculate—

"Perchance that very hand, now pinioned flat,
Has hob-a-nobbed with Pharoah, glass to glass;
Or dropped a half-penny in Homer's hat,
Or doffed thine own to let Queen Dido pass;
Or held, by Solomon's own invitation,
A torch at the great Temple's dedication."

Not less familiar to the New England schoolboys of the last generation, is the rythmical story of "The Fat Actor and the Rustic." A player of those days, who was fat enough to act *Falstaff* without stuffing, had strolled out of town, one fine afternoon, to refresh himself

"With sight of streams, and trees, and snowy fleeces,
And thoughts of crowded houses and new pieces."

While thus pleasantly occupied, time flew fast and the player was quite unconscious of its flight,

"Until the moon began to shine,
On which he gazed awhile, and then,
Pulled out his watch, and cried—'Past nine!
Why, sounds, they shut the gates at ten!'
Backwards he turned his steps *instanter*,
Stumping along with might and main,
And though 'twas plain
He couldn't gallop, trot, or canter,
(Those who had seen it would confess it,) he
Marched well for one of such obesity.
Eyeing his watch, and now his forehead mopping,
He puffed and blew along the road,
Afraid of melting, more afraid of stopping:
When in his path he met a clown,
Returning from the town,—
'Tell me,' he panted in a thawing state,
'Dost think I can get in, friend, at the gate?'
'Get in?' replied the hesitating loon,
Measuring with his eye our bulky wight:
'Why, yes, Sir, I should think you might—
*A load of hay got in this afternoon.*'"

It is a beautiful quality of these authors, that they are ever fresh. Their humor belongs to no particular latitude, and to no peculiar state of society. It relishes as well with us as it did with our fathers; for it deals only with human nature, which is not an exotic anywhere. It points directly to the natural weaknesses and follies of men, and emblems in its verse just such scenes as we ourselves are cognisant of. The story of "Hobbs and Dobbs" is as good as old wine. They were Yorkshire shoemakers, residing in the same village, and rivals in trade. Their rivalry, instead of putting their friends and customers on a *good footing*, was the cause of constant quarrels between themselves, which soon enlisted the sympathies of all the village people:

"Splitting them into furious factions;
Some warmly advocating Hobbs,
While others, both by words and actions,
Supported Dobbs."

Their shops were opposite each other. This unfortunate circumstance speedily caused their rivalry to display itself in flaming sign-boards, on which their occupation was portrayed with a brilliancy of blue and crimson and gilt, calculated to dazzle the rustics, and draw all the custom from over the way.

"Hobbs, who had somehow given handle
For undeserved reproach and scandal,
When he new-dizzned out his board,
Wrote at its foot this Latin scrap—
'*Mens conscia recti!*'—which he took
From some heraldic motto-book,
Meaning thereby to have a slap
At his maligners, and afford
Proof that his paths he still pursued
Knowing his rival was no scholar;
[illegible]
Some article of trade, perhaps, Russia sheet;
And being resolutely bent
His hated rival to outstrip
He sent forthwith for Mr. Crispe,
Painter and gilder,
When thus elucidated Dobbs—
'Paint me a sheet of the finest broadcloth,
Of great and exceedingly great value,
What! do you think I can't afford
To pay for it, as well as Hobbs?
Be these French knickneaks what they will,
I am resolved to beat him still.
To which effect I mean to
Destroy you'll print in gold, at bottom,
(That folks may fancy I have got 'em,)
'NOT A ONE WITHIN'S CHEAPER THAN I.'"

In verses of this character, the SMITH brothers have had many imitators, but no equals. They stand alone in their peculiarities. Of all humorous poets, since their day, HOLMES approaches them nearest. His humor, however, is not so practical; but it is intermingled with more pathos and is marked by an equal degree of originality. Few compositions of their kind are more worthy of immortality than "The Last Leaf" of Dr. HOLMES. But it seems to have been his *dies lacti*, for he has written nothing equal to those sketches during the many years that have elapsed since they were first published. The humor of the SMITH brothers was perennial. It bubbled forth without cessation, until death sealed up the crystal spring.

It is to the *Rejected Addresses* that these ingenious brothers are mainly indebted for their celebrity. These compositions are popular to this day, and have been acknowledged to be perfect, by the most fastidious critics. Before their appearance the literary world had never witnessed such an exhibition of the peculiar talent which they display, and which can only be paralleled by the marvelous execution of the mocking-bird. On the 14th of August, 1812, an advertisement appeared in the London papers, inviting competition for an Address, to be spoken on the 10th of October following, at the reopening of the Drury-lane Theatre, which had been rebuilt, after its destruction by fire. This incident suggested these famous *Addresses*, which are most successful imitations of all the poets of that day, and of some that had gone before. The brothers eagerly adopted the suggestion, just six weeks before the opening of the Theatre. It was arranged what authors they should respectively imitate, and each hastened to execute his portion of the task, and, when finished, submitted his papers to the other for correction or improvement.

The *Addresses* are twenty-one in number, and have run through several editions in England. Their success has induced numerous imitations on both sides of the water, which only shows the rareness of that peculiar talent necessary to the accomplishment of such a work. The *Baby's Debut*, written by JAMES SMITH, is the title of the rejected Address sent in by WORDSWORTH; and is a capital imitation of the childish simplicity and mawkish affectation of that poet, as will be seen by the following stanzas, which we copy from it:

"Well, after many a sad reproach,
They got into a hackney coach,
And trotted down the street.
I saw them go: one horse was blind,
The tails of both hung down behind,
Their shoes were on their feet.

The chaise in which poor brother Bill
Used to be drawn to Pentonville,
Stood in the lumber-room;
I wiped the dust from off the top,
While Molly mopp'd it with a mop,
And brushed it with a broom."

Lord BYRON's Address, styled *Cui Bono?* was written by HORACE SMITH, and is a successful imitation of the melody and misanthropic sentiments of *Childe Harold*. The following is one of its stanzas:

"'For what is Hamlet, but a hare in March?
And what is Brutus, but a croaking owl?
And what is Rolla? Cupid stooped in starch,
Orlando's helmet in Angustin's cowl.
Shakespeare, how true thine adage, 'fair is foul!'
To him whose soul is with fruition fraught;
The song of Braham is an Irish howl,
Thinking is but an idle waste of thought,
And nought is everything, and everything is nought."

The imitation of COLERIDGE is capital. It was written by JAMES SMITH, and commences:

"My pensive Public, wherefore look you sad?
I had a grandmother; she kept a donkey
To carry to the mart her crockery ware,
And when that donkey look'd me in the face,
His face was sad! and you are sad, my Public!"

HORACE wrote the Address by Dr. JOHNSON's ghost, who speaks like the old fellow himself. But we have not space to illustrate our article by an extract: and we must pass by the whole series, and refer our readers to the book itself for an entertainment which can be found nowhere else.

Soon after the first publication of the *Rejected Addresses*, the authors were invited to a dinner-party at the house of Sir HUMPHREY DAVY. During a momentary silence, a deaf old lady, who did not recognize the SMITHS among the guests, bawled out at the top of her voice, from her seat at the further end of the table: "Lady DAVY! they say the writers of the *Rejected Addresses* have brought out a new book which is uncommonly stupid!" The company immediately began to drown this sally by loud talking, when the hostess, leaning forward to JAMES SMITH, exclaimed: "Poor old lady! I hope you'll excuse her. I have no doubt she was told that the new book is uncommonly clever, not stupid; but her ears are always playing at cross-purposes." "Yes, Yes," replied SMITH, "I understand it all. She hears upon the same principle as the Irish echo, which, if you shout, 'How d'ye do, Pat?' replies, 'Indade, I'm mighty bad!' And so is our new book—mighty bad indeed; and I'm mighty glad the public think so we do about it."

JAMES SMITH died in December, 1839, in his 65th year; and HORACE in July, 1849, in his 70th year. Both were voluminous writers, and both have left an honorable reputation, which will not soon die.

The public is indebted to MASON BROTHERS, of this City, for this first American edition of their complete poetical works.

### The Outward Trip of the Persia—Her Passengers—General Tom Thumb, &c.

LETTER FROM S. S. OSGOOD, ESQ.

STEAMSHIP PERSIA, ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL, 10 o'clock, Dec. 19, 1856.

For the time of our late sojourn in our native land we have found in our comfortable arm-chair, in front of a soft coal fire, folded nicely, the DAILY TIMES, which we have found no little incentive to early rising, and I can assure you we have missed its interesting face exceedingly. Since we have been on board the *Persia* we wish that it could greet us every morning in our European wanderings, but as that is not possible, we must treasure up the recollection of the good it has afforded us, and the anticipations of meeting its familiar face to welcome us on our return.

We cannot refrain from the impulse to speak well of the good ship which has borne us safely over the deep waters of the broad Atlantic in so short a time and with so much comfort. Her state-rooms are larger than any ship I have ever been in, and admirably ventilated. Her saloon is spacious, elegant, light, and being warmed by hot-air pipes passing under the tables, is always of a pleasant temperature in every part. The fare is abundance of the best description, the wines excellent and cheap, the officers always civil and gentlemanly, and the ship remarkable for an easy, graceful motion; a great consideration for those who suffer from sea-sickness. Her spacious promenade deck extending nearly the whole length of the ship, which is 336 feet, affords very ample accommodations for the most active pedestrians, and on which scarcely a day has passed when our passengers of both sexes have not been able to avail themselves of its benefits. Until this trip there has been a band on board, and to the other pleasures of the trip have been added dancing and music, and so quiet is she that one might have imagined himself in the drawing rooms of one of our Fifth-avenue palaces. Another, and not the least of inducements to passengers, is her great speed—here we are only in the ninth day of our voyage with the wind ahead, and if this persists in to cross the bar, we shall be in Liverpool by night.

[illegible]

## Our City Free School System—Some Improvements Suggested.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

The legal organization of the consolidated system of Public Instruction in this City, has been in operation since 1853, when the Public and Ward Schools were united, and it has very fairly met the expectation of its projectors. At the time it was adopted, however, there were many things to be taken into consideration that have ceased to exist. There were two rival systems in existence, and the partialities and prejudices of the friends of each were strong. Thus, it was thought desirable to create a large Board of School Officers in each Ward, which should consist of two Commissioners, two Inspectors and six Trustees, in order to popularize the innovations proposed, and to harmonize the discordant elements sought to be united.

At present the case is entirely different; individual and popular feeling is, almost without exception, decidedly favorable to the most liberal extension of the system under the wise and judicious management of an intelligent and a responsible authority which can be held to a rigid accountability for all of its action. With the existence of separate and independent local boards, in each Ward, a strong tendency has already shown itself to over-ride the responsible authority now centred in the Board of Education, which is composed of the two Commissioners from each Ward, and is reorganized every year.

Numerous evils of a very serious character have shown themselves. These should be indicated and checked at once, by such modifications of the existing legal basis of the system as will meet the case. All political and merely selfish considerations should be rigidly guarded against in any future legislation that may be attempted.

After years of careful and definite observation, conducted in no unkind spirit, we have become fully satisfied that the number of school officers should be greatly reduced in each Ward, and that the number who are elected hereafter should constitute a Board of Education for the whole City, to take charge of the entire interests of education; thus uprooting, at once, and effectually, some of the most glaring evils now existing. Under such a Board of Education, composed only of our most respectable and intelligent citizens, with the City districted, and the interests of education considered as a unit, the regulations of a single responsible authority could always be carried into successful and immediate effect, and any neglects be traced directly to their source, and the people would be saved from the humiliation of seeing one of their most important and sacred interests confided to ignorant, inexperienced and unscrupulous hands, as is very often the case under the present arrangement. Such a Board of Education, having an official existence extending over a period of three or five years, one-third or one-fifth of its members being annually elected from the people, would insure a necessary permanence and consistency of action, essential to the healthful growth of the system. In addition, the Superintendent's department should be endowed with a similar period of official existence; and the City Superintendent should have the right to select his assistants, or to nominate them for election by the Board of Education, in order to secure a unity of action and responsibility in his department. Under the present order of things, the City Superintendent is about the last person consulted in reference to who or what his assistants shall be, as they are almost entirely independent of him, from the manner of their election. This officer should be the highest executive authority recognized in the practical working of the schools, under the organic regulations prescribed by the Board of Education. The examination and selection of teachers should in all cases be confided to this department. At present the City Superintendent is subject to the action of the Normal School Committee, whose chairman has assumed powers that clearly belong to the City Superintendent, in the granting of certificates to the highest grade, a manifest usurpation of the authority of that officer, highly injurious to the proper influence of his department, which should, in any future organization, be prevented by a clearly specified statement of the official duties pertaining thereto.

A systematic and uniform plan of school libraries should be carried into effect, under his supervision, and all new schools and other important improvements required should be reported to the Board of Education for action, from the City Superintendent, one of whose assistants should be designated as Superintendent of School Buildings. With such a supervision a perfect unanimity of action and responsibility would be attained.

By separating the election of School Officers, the Judiciary and Inspectors of Election, all presumed to be entirely non-political offices, from the Municipal, State and Presidential elections, making the day of election for the former to take place on the last Tuesday in November, after the State and general elections, when a healthful reaction from political excitement leaves the public mind in a suitable state to judge dispassionately, the main difficulties in the way of a proper discrimination in regard to the school candidates, would be obviated.

By our present mode of election, these offices may be and often are filled by persons who are carried in, on the political current, without any serious inquiry into their qualifications.

By the substitution of such or similar modifications as we have indicated, to which should be added a change in the time of the organization of the Board from January to March, (after the close of the Evening Schools,) many of the prevailing defects would be effectually reached and remedied.

The following are some of the more apparent imperfections of the present system, that are likely to grow into abuses:

1. The division of authority, leading to careless legislation and extravagant expenditure, in all the details of the system, without securing any equivalent advantages, while the Board of Education is placed in the humiliating position of being practically much less independent than any of the local Boards.

2. The constant crowding upon the Schools, through official agency and influence, of young and totally incompetent teachers, thereby inflicting serious injury upon thousands of children, who have no time to lose in school, while their teachers are getting an education.

3. The loose and irresponsible manner in which the Department of Supplies has been conducted in the Depository and in the Schools; also in the furnishing and use of fuel.

4. The disposition to override all controlling action, on the part of the Board of Education, often displayed by its own members, under pressure from the local Boards and political considerations.

5. The habitual disregard by the Board of Education of the suggestions submitted by the City Superintendent, with constant attempts by the members to evade their own by-laws, in order to secure merely local ends.

6. By the present mode of organizing the Board of Education, nearly half of the entire year is taken up in preparing, in secret places, for the [illegible] of the Board, during which time the schools are [illegible] by inexperienced teachers, to the injury of the pupils.

7. The entire element of [illegible] in the management of members of the Board of Education, [illegible] with the various [illegible] in the City, [illegible] their terms of office to political positions or [illegible] superintendents of [illegible] such [illegible] as [illegible] the City.

8. The entire element of [illegible] in the management of the Ward Schools, [illegible] schools by local [illegible] [illegible] place to the contest.

10. The want of a [illegible] plan of [illegible] will include a regular graduation of [illegible] from the Primary School to the [illegible] class in the Free Academy, so that [illegible] be under the necessity, as at present, of [illegible] nearly half of the brief period allotted [illegible] in relearning lessons received, or [illegible] taught in the most perfunctory and [illegible] manner.

11. The universal practice of placing very large classes of small children, under the care of young and inexperienced teachers, is the source of numerous and serious evils, often affecting the health and disabling the progress of the pupils for life.

12. The loose and careless manner in which new projects for the organization of nursery, or primary, districts and new schools in the various Wards, are suggested and brought into the Board of Education, during all periods of the year, [illegible] deserves special attention.

All matters relating to school buildings, the purchase of property for school sites, the furnishing of furniture, and all improvements in the material of our system, throughout the City, should be referred to an appropriate Committee, acting under advisement with the City Superintendent, and reported fully to the Board of Education by the first Wednesday in April of each year, which will enable that Board to distribute the moneys for the year, to be used for each purpose, at a single sitting, [illegible] by the Commissioners of the [illegible] prevent a great waste of time in school [illegible] done by incompetent of the Board of Education, which should be [illegible] rated to those who are [illegible] sit out their session.

[illegible]

## FLATTERING PROSPECTS IN NORTHERN MEXICO.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN BROWNSVILLE.—DESPERATE INDIAN OUTRAGES ON THE RIO GRANDE.

The steamship *Atlantic*, Capt. SAWYER, from Brazos Santiago, via Galveston, arrived at New-Orleans on the 29th ult. She left the Brazos on the 25th, and Galveston on the 27th.

By this arrival we have Brownsville papers to the 24th ult.—two weeks later than we previously had.

There is no news of importance from Northern Mexico. The *Flag*, of the 24th says:

"The recent settlement of the difficulties between Gen. VEGA and the General Government is rapidly beginning to be felt to advantage on this frontier. Communication is again established with the capital and the more distant States, confidence is being restored, and prospects are in every way more flattering. We may soon hope to see our commercial intercourse with our neighbors restored to its former flourishing state."

The same paper says:

"Our community was shocked on Saturday night last at the intelligence that Mr. G. W. HOFFMAN had been killed in a manner clouded with the darkest mystery. At about 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, Mr. McFADDEN came rushing into Mr. William HARDY LAUX's restaurant, hatless, covered with blood. Though severely wounded—a ball having entered his left cheek, passed through his tongue and carried away several of his jaw teeth, he could not speak. But though repeatedly urged to tell who it was who shot him, he refused—saying that it was very mysterious," and that at some other time he would tell how it happened. He was then urged to give the information, and when pen and paper were presented him wrote but these words: 'And I'm in the' giving no clue to his assailant. Medical assistance was procured, and the wounded man put to bed, where he died in a short time thereafter. Coroner ESQUIVEL immediately summoned a Jury, who were engaged nearly all day of Sunday in the house over the body. We have not heard what verdict has been rendered, but learn that they were unable to fix the horrid deed upon any one.

There seems to be some doubt whether the unfortunate man came to his horrible death by the hand of a friend or by those of some midnight assassins. From the nature of the wound, it being on the left side of the face, instead of the right, and the ball entering alone, instead of six, as would seem most probable from one shooting himself, we are hardly think the first hypothesis of the case is tenable.

Mr. McFADDEN was an old resident of this place. He was employed by the Government as Wagon Master during the war with Mexico. At the close of the war he crossed to this bank of the river, where we believe he has resided up to his mysterious death.

The following Indian news:

It appears the savages have again commenced their depredations and their devious outrages in the Valley of the Rio Grande.

"We have just been shown a letter from Carrizo, on the Upper Rio Grande, which states that the Indians, taking advantage of the absence of the troops from that quarter, have commenced their old game of robbery and robbery again. We publish the following extract from the letter:

"The Indians have been down and stolen all the horses on this part of the Rio Grande. They are in three or four parties—in all about fifty. We have no troops to go after them; and I expect they will bother us greatly.

"I wish you would call attention to the fact that Fort McIntosh and Ringgold Barracks have not a single soldier in the lot, all the cavalry being stationed at San Antonio and the posts in that neighborhood. This is well, provided they would stop the Indians from doing damage, as they have to pass there to get here.

"At a ranch below me they killed one man, who is thought to be a negro. They are Mexican Comanches, as says a Mexican who was taken prisoner with them some years, and who escaped from the prisoners some years since in this vicinity.

"In two instances the Mexicans had left their mutilated dead to the wolves—the Indians taking all they possessed, to the shape of blankets, bedding, &c. Could they have been sent by Indian agents?"

The letter is dated 19th instant, and is written by a gentleman entitled to every credence.

Mr. H. EDWARD DOUGLAS, from his farm in Hidalgo County, informs us that fears are entertained in his neighborhood that the Texas Indians, or the small remnants of two tribes, at present living on the Mexican side of the river—are about recommencing their depredations. Mr. EDWARD had presided at a meeting of his neighbors, for the purpose of making arrangements for their protection against such an event. It will be remembered that these Indians did a great deal of mischief to our settlers a few years ago—during the administration of Governor AVALOS, in Matamoros.

By the arrival of the steamer *Sanchez*, last evening, from above, we have been furnished with the following additional items in relation to the depredations of the Indians on the Upper Rio Grande. The depredations enumerated below have evidently been committed by the same parties that are spoken of in the letter which we publish from Carrizo. The information was given at Rio Grande City, by a man who came down there from the scene of the outrages for assistance. He failed to get the troops, however, even, as he was told by the Commanding Officer at Ringgold Barracks that there was but one company there, of infantry, and they could not be spared from the garrison. This account represents the Indians as being Seminoles, and not Comanches, as stated in Carrizo. Be that as it may, they are evidently those of the present unprotected condition of our settlements, and have taken advantage of this to recommence their usual work of carnage and plunder. Hereto the last account:

"The Indians attacked, on Tuesday, Dec. 16, all the ranches in the upper part of Starr County. They killed THOMAS RAMIREZ, and a peon of his, a short distance from his rancho. About the same time they killed a man at Gonzales. In the upper part of the county, they attacked the ranche of JUAN ESTRADA, but just before arriving there, they met him coming back, and he escaped in fact. Another man, a citizen of Rio Grande City, was killed in the lower part of Webb County. At the ranche of Samuel Fuentes a woman had her arm broken by a fall in trying to escape from Indians. The savages were seen, plundered and a peasant twenty miles by the house of the chief. Nearly all the ranches are deserted by the inhabitants. There are all of the particulars that have come to our knowledge at present date, but no doubt many has happened that we have not heard of."

## NEWS BY THE MAIL.

A recent census of the town of [illegible] reveals the fact that there are [illegible] residents in that town who are [illegible] the stable. It was further ascertained that the church edifice now existing will not accommodate with seats more than 4,000 or 5,000 persons, there being 6,000 or 4,000 of the 10,000 or 11,000 population, resident in Chicago, who cannot obtain seats.

A bill has been introduced into the North Carolina Legislature, entitled "An Act to encourage and promote matrimony." The bill provides that the clerks of the superior courts, justices, female members of the legislature, and all licensed practicing attorneys at law, to solemnize the rights of matrimony, under the penalty of a fine or imprisonment.

A monument to the mem

# New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

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## To Advertisers.

The increased circulation of the DAILY TIMES renders it absolutely necessary to put the paper to press at an earlier hour in the morning. Advertisers will please hand in their advertisements before 10 o'clock P. M., or it will be impossible to place them under their appropriate headings.

The WEEKLY TIMES has now a circulation of over 30,000 copies. Advertisers must hand in their advertisements on or before Wednesday, 9 P. M., of each week, or they cannot be inserted until the week after. The price of advertising will, until further notice, be twenty-five cents a line.

## The Governor's Message.

Governor KING's message, which was sent to the State Legislature yesterday, is a brief, plain and business-like document. It refers to national politics, and repels with just force and severity the imputations cast by President PIERCE upon the majority of the people of this in common with the other Free States. The Governor sets forth, at some length, the principles and purposes of the Republican Party—insisting that they are not in favor of interfering with Slavery as it exists in any of the States, or of infringing, in any way or to any extent, upon the guaranties and compromises of the Constitution—but that they do resist its extension into any new territory of the United States; and that in so doing they are only acting upon what has been the settled policy of the Government from its beginning. His rebuke of the whole tone and temper of that portion of the President's message which relates to this subject, is dignified and deserved.

The condition of the various interests of the State is set forth with unusual fullness and detail. The entire Canal Debt, at the close of the present fiscal year, will be twenty-four million six hundred thousand dollars, and two millions and a half more will be required to complete the State Canals. This deficiency arises from the singular neglect, in making the estimate of cost upon which the framers of the Constitution acted, of the expense of engineering and of land damages,—which are always very heavy items in works of such magnitude. The Governor favors the imposition of a State tax, rather than an amendment of the Constitution so as to permit further loans. He is earnest and emphatic in his opposition to any suspension, and still more so to any sale, of the Public Works. The whole length of the Canals, and other public works of the State, is 892 miles, and their cost has been about fifty millions of dollars.

The census returns for the past year are given in a summary form by the Governor, and form an interesting feature of the Message. It is a curious fact that there is within the State just about as much unimproved, as improved land,—there being about thirteen million acres of each. The population in 1855 was 3,466,212,—an increase of 2.38 per cent. during the preceding five years. Of the whole number 990,000 were of foreign birth. The aggregate wealth of the State is two thousand millions of dollars. There are 951,952 children attending schools;—and the aggregate expense of the Common Schools of the State is $3,531,942. The number of enrolled militia is 335,000, of whom 18,500 are uniformed, armed and equipped. The Governor's suggestions concerning the Common Schools, Academies and Normal School are intelligent and judicious. In regard to Colleges and Academies the Message is silent. The Prisons, Asylums, and Charitable Institutions of the State are commended to legislative attention and favor.

The following paragraph is all that relates to the important subject of legislation to restrict and diminish the evils of intemperance:

"The Excise Laws, which are coeval with our existence as a State, and the proper regulation and enforcement of which have ever been deemed essential alike to the morals and well-being of the people, would seem to require thorough revision. The Judicial decision against the Act of 1854, for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism, and Crime, as unconstitutional, has left the sale of intoxicating liquors *free from the wholesome restraints of law.* However opinions may differ as to the right or expediency of attempting, by compulsory legislation, to prohibit entirely the sale, as a beverage, of such liquors, none will doubt that it is both a clear right and an absolute duty so to regulate their sale, as to diminish, as far as practicable, the risk of their abuse, if we may not entirely prohibit their use. For, of the frightful evils of drunkenness, no exaggeration is possible, and no remedy that law will permit, and opinion will sustain, to check or eradicate so fell an evil, should be left untried."

None, we suspect, will dissent from the views here expressed. Whether they will have the practical wisdom to act upon them, remains to be seen.

The affairs of this City engross an unusual share of the Message. The Governor urges the necessity of some steps to secure greater freedom and purity of the Elective franchise,—but he leaves entirely to the Legislature the discovery of what these steps should be. He urges also justly and forcibly the necessity, in order to secure good government for this City, of amending its Charter:—but the only defect which he specifies in it is that which relates to the Board of Police Commissioners:—and the only feature of that Board to which he makes objection, is that which associates two judicial officers with the Mayor in its composition. He recommends that this defect be remedied by creating a "new Police system,"—that is by providing for a new Board of Commissioners who shall have control of the Police Department. He suggests two methods of making such provision, one by having the Board *elective*, and the other by giving the appointment of its members to "the Governor, with, or without the advice and consent of the Senate." The last method, we suspect, will be found impracticable,—if for no other reason, because it will be found to conflict directly with the following provision of the State Constitution [illegible]

[illegible] *Cities*, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose."

The appointment of a Board of Police Commissioners may be given by the Legislature to any of our *City Authorities*, but not very conveniently to the Governor, whether "with or without the advice and consent of the Senate."

We do not think the Governor has by any means pointed out the principal source of the misgovernment of our City. The Police Department may be bad enough;—but it has very little to do with the wholesale corruption, the enormous prodigacy, the gigantic and shameless robberies, which disgrace our City, and impose fearful and constantly increasing burdens upon its inhabitants. The evil lies much deeper than the Governor supposes. It cannot be reached by the remedy he suggests. Political objects and party aims may be answered by the action which he recommends. But the public welfare will not be protected, nor will public sentiment be satisfied, by such a reform as that.

## African Explorations.

That vast region of Southern Africa, lying south of ten degrees south latitude, has been at length penetrated by a white man, and a traveler has returned to civilization with the experience of sixteen years residence among the natives in the interior of this mysterious Continent. We, of course, allude to the recent arrival in England of Dr. LIVINGSTON, the celebrated missionary. As an explorer he has contributed greatly to geographical science; as a missionary he has labored successfully among the African tribes, regardless of personal danger, hardship or privation; and as either the one or the other, he is justly regarded as one of the most remarkable men of the present day, and is entitled to all the honor he has received at the hands of his countrymen. Dr. LIVINGSTON has only left the scene of his labors for a few months. His whole soul is in the arduous work he has undertaken, and that work, he says, is scarcely commenced. He returns to civilization to give us an insight into a problem—still obscure—but worked out sufficiently to encourage every hope that it will be one day satisfactorily solved.

The first expedition of scientific importance performed by Dr. LIVINGSTON was from the Cape of Good Hope, by the Lake Ngami, to Linyanti, and thence to Loando, on the Western Coast. Along this route, before untraveled, the position of rivers, mountains, lakes and places, were determined with scientific precision; the climate and the geology of the country were correctly noted and recorded, and the habits, manners and customs of the people were thoroughly examined. But, great as this feat may be considered, either as a daring, hazardous enterprise, or as an important contribution to geographical science, its results are not to be compared with those of the subsequent journey, accomplished by the same traveler, across the Continent from the Portuguese settlements on the West to those on the Eastern Coast. Starting from Loando on the West, the Doctor, according to the account given by himself, struck the Coanza, which river he followed in an easterly direction until it reaches the Kasye, and then along the latter river, from South to North, as far as Lake Diloto, a large expanse of water in the centre of the Continent. This water communication is further continued by a river called the Leambye, which, after lengthened windings, finally takes the name of Zambesi—and, passing through the towns of Tete and Sena, empties itself at Quilimane into the Indian Ocean.

It is not possible, within the compass of a brief article, to particularize the places, lakes, rivers or mountains which Dr. LIVINGSTON has discovered in Southern Africa. Following on the map the bare outline given above, the reader can glance at the great extent of country now opened up. But to establish the position of rivers, lakes, and mountains, whose existence was hitherto unknown, forms a minor portion of Dr. LIVINGSTON's labors. A knowledge of the physical structure of this unexplored country—deeply interesting though it be—is still less interesting than the discovery of a new and vast field for the enterprise and industry of man. We learn now, for the first time, that, far beyond the confines of civilization—where its vices have not penetrated—the true negro family possesses an unexpected intelligence and great capabilities for refinement and improvement. Many of this despised race accepted, with readiness, the truths of Christianity, and all expressed their willingness at once to trade with the white man. North of twenty degrees south latitude—supposed, up to this time, to be an arid, burning desert—lies an immense territory, which, we are now told, possesses a pleasant and healthy climate, and a soil well watered—covered, says our traveler, with a net-work of rivers, many of which are large and deep and never dry up. Here, some of the most fatal diseases among Europeans are unknown. Such is the country to which a highway from the sea has been opened up. We have but the faintest glimpse, as yet, of its undeveloped resources; but they promise an abundant harvest to the future trader. Among the articles of commerce that he found in his travels, Dr. LIVINGSTON enumerates various fibrous substances, strong, and in one case resembling flax—the sugar-cane, of which the natives know nothing—indigo, which grows wild and is quite a weed—wax, honey, quinine, and senna. Among the metals, Dr. LIVINGSTON includes iron ore, and malachite, from which copper is extracted. There are also coal fields, and even gold has been occasionally found. These are but a few of the products of the country lately traversed by the English missionary. To develop its newly-discovered resources will not only extend commerce, but will effectually suppress that traffic in the negro which is still carried on—though in a diminished degree—to the curse of civilization and the shame of humanity.

We sincerely trust that within as short a time as possible the results of Dr. LIVINGSTON's explorations will, in a detailed form, be laid before the world. Within a few months, the distinguished traveler himself will return to pursue his peculiar vocation, and to labor anew in the cause of Christianity and Science. He will leave behind him a very high and well deserved reputation.

NEW FIRMS.—The fact that the formation of some two hundred new business firms was announced in this City on the 1st of January, shows how extensive the commercial transactions of our business metropolis must be. The amount of capital invested in new special partnerships amounts to half a million of dollars. But, there are annually more new firms announced on the 1st of February than on the first day of the year.

A HOPELESS CASE.—The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* says, in reference to the reopening of the African Slave-Trade, "that it would be any more immoral, or need be any more inhuman than the emigrant trade of the North, or that it any more deserves the stigma of piracy now affixed to it by law, we have yet to be convinced of."

Of course, argument and facts would be lost upon a person who can discover no difference between a foreign immigrant coming here of his own will, to labor where he may choose, and who will enjoy the fruits of his own industry, and one torn from his native country against his will to labor for another without the hope of personal freedom. But we have the charity to believe that our Southern cotemporary is not half so stolid and ignorant as he pretends to be. The Southern papers are continually grumbling at the small support they receive from the people, and complain outrageously that, in spite of all the warnings that are uttered against the press of the North, Northern periodicals are more read at the South than Southern ones. But how can Southern editors think that intelligent men will prefer to read such trumpery as the article from which we have made the above brief extract, to candidly-written and well-reasoned editorials? A fettered press can never be popular, and, if Southern publishers are desirous of securing the patronage of their fellow-citizens of the South, they must show themselves entitled to their confidence, not by flattering their prejudices, but by telling them the truth. The Columbia (S. C.) *Times* says, in reference to the discontinuance of the South Carolina *Agriculturist*:

"A great commotion is occasionally made about building up a Southern literature, &c. What encouragement is there for any individual to make an effort in that direction, when the Southern people allow most of the journals already established here to languish along in a starving existence—when they grudgingly and slowly give a mite towards the support of newspapers here, while they literally *pay, in advance*, heavy contributions to Northern publishers?"

Of course there is but one explanation to be given for this remarkable fact. If the people of the South prefer Northern periodicals, it is only because they are of a better quality than they can get at home.

INCREASED PAY TO ARMY OFFICERS.—We observe that the Chairman of the Military Committee in the House of Representatives attempted, on Monday, to bring up the bill for increasing the pay of the officers of the Army, but failed in obtaining the requisite number of votes, two-thirds, for that purpose.

We are somewhat surprised at this result, for we thought there was no measure which would be brought before Congress that would meet with more favor from members than that for increasing the pay of the officers of our gallant little army. It is universally acknowledged that they are more poorly paid than any other class of men in the employment of Government, and, at the same time, are harder worked. Their present pay, established over fifty years ago, has not been materially changed during this period, while that of all other employes have been increased from time to time to meet the increased cost of living. We trust that Congress will speedily act upon this matter, and at least allow the officers sufficient to live upon, which many of them do not secure at present. The army has carried our flag in triumph on many a hard-fought field, enabling us by its victories to annex to our broad domains the richest possessions in the world, which yearly bring us in millions upon millions, and it would seem but just and proper that a competence should be allowed to those who have served us so faithfully. We trust, therefore, that Congress will increase the army pay, for, although to Government it is but a small item, to the officers of the army it is of vital importance.

ALARMING.—A letter from Paris states that a congress of ladies lately assembled in that capital, whose object was to devise measures for putting an end to the expansion of the petticoat. A resolution was adopted which, though professedly aimed at hoops, must have been intended to preserve them as well as to increase their dimensions. It was resolved to expand them to so great an extent that their very absurdity would compel their abandonment. But the absurd point has been reached here a long while, and the ladies have manifested no disposition to give up their hoops. The dimensions fixed upon by the Paris Congress as exceeding the bounds of endurance for hooped petticoats is fifteen feet in circumference, requiring thirty-five yards of material for a dress. The members of the Crinoline Congress had resolved to make their appearance in skirts of such fearful dimensions, and of course our ladies will immediately follow suit. Fifteen feet circumference will give a skirt of five feet in diameter, which will be increased a foot more by flounces. As there are very few of our churches that have aisles five feet wide, ladies will not be able to wear their enlarged skirts in church, and a gentleman will find it impossible to indulge in the pleasure of walking down Broadway with a lady leaning on each arm. The Hoop Congress must have been in the interest of the manufacturers of Lyons and the milliners, and, under the pretext of diminishing an evil, they have taken measures to increase it.

STREET NUISANCES.—The new Mayor of Brooklyn deserves commendation for directing the attention of Common Council to the shocking practice which prevails in that city as well as in New-York, of making appeals to the charitable instincts of the people by exposing on the sidewalks all sorts of loathsome cripples and deformities. If these unhappy creatures have no friends to take care of them, they should be provided for by the public authorities. Broadway is infested with such disgusting objects; men without legs or arms, animated skeletons labeled "I'm starving," and all manner of hideous deformities are thrust upon the sympathies of pedestrians, so that a walk down Broadway, or any of our great public thoroughfares, is to be dreaded by a person of weak nerves or ordinary sympathies. The streets are full enough of disagreeable objects at the best, but these unhappy wretches who make a public parade of their hideous deformities, for the purpose of extracting contributions from passengers, ought to be taken care of by the public authorities.

## Physician's Certificates of the Cause of Death—Note from Dr. Masters.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

My attention having this evening been called to an editorial in your paper of this morning, headed "Something that needs attention," in which my connection with the case that gave rise to it is severely condemned, I beg you to insert the following statement in your next issue.

The deceased woman has been repeatedly under my care during the past five months, and since the 17th of December had attended at my office for treatment. I was fully satisfied, from actual observation of her intemperate habits, that they greatly aggravated the sickness for which I had last prescribed for her. The husband called at my office, on Saturday morning last, and stated that his wife had died the night previous, and asked for a certificate of death, on the ground that she had been my patient. On questioning him I had no reason to suppose that she had died from other causes than the disease from which she was suffering when I had last seen her, and her intemperate habits, and gave a certificate to that effect, with the remark that death had occurred suddenly. To my surprise, I was told in the evening by a friend that an inquest had been held, and the verdict had pronounced her death to have been induced by violence received at the hands of the husband; and that I had been censured for having given a certificate without having previously seen or attended the patient. I was not present at the inquest, and as my connection with the case has, I think you will admit, been misapprehended, for want of this statement, I beg that you will publish it. B. R. MASTERS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1857.

Nothing can illustrate more forcibly the justice of our comments than the above letter of Dr. MASTERS. The object of the law which requires the certificate of a physician to the cause of death, as a condition of burial, is to secure reasonable and reliable evidence that the deceased person did not die from violence, or any cause of which the law takes cognizance. In this case, a man who had just beaten his wife to death, goes to Dr. MASTERS and asks for a certificate which shall protect him from the scrutiny of a Coroner's inquest;—and it is given,—not from any knowledge of the immediate cause of death, but from the fact that sometime previously she was known to be laboring under disease.

Dr. MASTERS is a respectable physician, of good standing, and beyond the suspicion of any other fault in the premises than that of carelessness. But if his inadvertence can so nearly conceal the evidence of a brutal and heinous crime, what may not be done by the intentional, or reckless misconduct of less scrupulous and less reliable men of the same profession? We are confirmed in the belief that some more stringent regulations on this subject are imperatively needed.

HITTING THE NAIL ON THE HEAD.—The Richmond *Enquirer* gives an instance of at least one good result, which it says has sprung from the Savannah Commercial Convention. It says:

"A gentleman of this city, who attended the Convention, was surprised to find that a prominent merchant of Savannah purchased his supply of nails in a Northern market. In reply to a friendly remonstrance, the merchant contended that he could not get his nails in any Southern city. To this the gentleman answered that an abundant supply of the best article was manufactured in Richmond. The merchant immediately sent an order for *four thousand* kegs to the Old Dominion Company of this city."

This is an encouraging symptom, certainly, and it gives us pleasure to publish it. But how did it happen that the Savannah merchant did not know that nails could be purchased in Richmond? Didn't the nail-maker advertise his goods, or didn't the merchant read the papers? It is gratifying to learn that Richmond can supply itself with nails; but we find in the *Whig*, another Richmond paper, another fact which is not so encouraging for the manufacturing prosperity of that city. It seems, from the statement of the *Whig*, that the flouring mills there find it difficult to obtain a supply of flour barrels sufficient to meet the demands of their business; and the wonder is expressed that no capitalist has undertaken to manufacture them by machinery. The price of empty barrels is about sixty cents, nearly double the price here.

AFFAIRS IN NORTHERN MEXICO.—We are glad to see that VIDAURRI proves faithful to his promise, and fulfills his agreement with the Central Government of the Mexican Republic. This adhesion of so distinguished a chief—the recognized leader of public sentiment in the North—proves satisfactorily that the rule of President COMONFORT is firmly established, and that if the wisdom and moderation by which his Administration has been hitherto characterized, are continued, it will gather additional strength and favor from day to day. The reported pronunciamento at San Luis is scarcely to be regarded in a serious light. These species of *émeutes* may be troublesome enough, but they are of too common occurrence to excite much apprehension. Every indication leads to the conviction that the Government of COMONFORT is supported by the great majority of the people of Mexico, and if he continues to merit and receive that support we are not disinclined to believe, in spite of past experience, that a reign of prosperity is in store *for our sister Republic.*

A CURIOUS CONTRADICTION.—A Washington correspondent of the *Commercial* writes thus:

"The astonishing stories told in New-York about grand schemes for plundering the treasury are *entitled to no regard*. There are men enough, *in and out of Congress*, who are quite willing to be benefited at the expense of the public; and there are others, too, who, pirate-like, arrest measures, in their progress, *by demanding of the supposed beneficiary the payment of tribute*. The statements and charges of corruption which I have seen in the New-York and other papers appear to come from this latter class."

It seems from this curious paragraph that there are "men *in* and *out* of Congress" who plunder the public in two ways,—by demanding pay for *aiding* the passage of bills, and by levying black-mail as a condition of not opposing them. What worse statements and charges than those which are thus acknowledged to be true have been made, in New-York papers or elsewhere, we are not aware. Yet in the face of his own confession this correspondent sneers at stories of "corruption." We should like to know what *his* idea of corruption is.

AN INCREASE OF POLICEMEN NEEDED.—We have before alluded to the inadequacy of our police force to properly guard the lives and property of our citizens; but it seems that, small as the number of our policemen is, when viewed in comparison with the space over which they are scattered, they are numerous and ample compared with the police force of Brooklyn. From the message of Mayor POWELL we learn that there are never more than sixty men on patrol duty at one time in the whole of that great city, which includes an area almost as great as that of the City of New-York. It is no longer a wonder that Brooklyn has been so long a kind of burglar's paradise, and that street robberies and house-thieves are so common there. It would be a piece of economy in our Brooklyn neighbors, we should say, if they were to quadruple the number of their policemen.

CONGRESS.—The first business in order before the Senate, yesterday, was the election of a President *pro tem.*, after which the Iowa contested election case was debated, but no conclusion was arrived at.

In the House, Mr. BOYCE gave notice of another amendment to the Tariff bill. A bill was introduced, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, the more effectually to prevent the selling of intoxicating liquors to the Indians. The President's Message came up again for consideration, and speeches were made by Messrs. STEPHENS of Georgia, and DAVIS of Maryland. The former congratulated everybody, generally and in particular, on the result of the late election; while the latter contended that, as Mr. BUCHANAN was elected by the votes of a minority of the people, the majority condemned the issues made by the Democratic Party. He predicted the greatest possible confusion in the distribution of the spoils.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The State Legislature convened yesterday. The Assembly was called to order at 11 o'clock, and after the swearing in of the members, DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN was elected Speaker on the first ballot, and assumed the Chair with a short and pertinent address. Mr. RICHARDSON, of Albany, was elected Clerk. The usual preliminaries having been gone through with, the Annual Message of the Governor was presented and read. An afternoon session was held, but no business was done.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN, who made a brief address. A resolution of thanks to Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, for the manner in which he had discharged the duties of President of the Senate, was adopted. A resolution in reference to the death of Senator WHITE during the recess was adopted, after a eulogy by Mr. BROOKS. The Governor's Message was then received and read.

TOO FASTIDIOUS, BY HALF.—We find the following verdant paragraph in the unsophisticated columns of the Providence *Journal*:

"The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* charges that certain members of Congress have *sold* their eligible seats, and taken others in the outer circle. *We can hardly credit such meanness.* If it be so, the names of the men who have so disgraced themselves and the House, ought to be exposed."

Rhode Island must be a delightful corner of the earth to live in! Its seclusion must be charming. Our old friend of the *Journal*, who has been Governor of the State, and is ere long, we hope, to be one of her U. S. Senators, is positively shocked at the intimation that honorable members of Congress actually sell their seats! If they would stop there, we would be content. But the fact is, almost everything they possess is understood to be in the market. There are scores of them who sell the books, stationery, the sealing wax—the *franks* even, to which they are entitled by law. And there are many who go still further, and sell their *votes*. We presume if the private account-books of a good many honorable members of Congress could be scrutinized, there would be found a long column of receipts for *ays* or *no* upon matters of interest to parties who can afford to pay.

The Providence *Journal* should understand that this is a very venal age—and one of the least culpable kinds of bargain and sale in which "certain members" of Congress indulge, is the disposal of the seats they are lucky enough to draw.

HARD UP.—The Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser*, which has always been one of the fiercest and most zealous of the Disunion papers, thus cavalierly confesses that the occupation of that portion of the Southern community is, for the present, at all events, completely gone:

"POLITICS.—There's none afloat. The Charleston *Mercury*, Gen. BETHUNE, and two or three others, are still talking about disunion. But the biggest part of our sensible people are *in* for old BUCK and the Constitution. If *they* fail, then there will very probably be the devil to pay. Whether he will take his pay in *blood or in niggers, remains to be seen.*"

We are inclined to think that "niggers" will be the circulating medium with the particular creditor the *Advertiser* refers to, as far as they will go. When they have all been paid out, the little balance may possibly be settled with "blood."

## Movements in Kansas.

We find in one of our Kansas exchanges the report of a public meeting held at the Town of Quindaro, to consider the subject of a railroad from the Missouri River to the interior of the Territory. Remarks were made by several gentlemen upon the benefits of such a road to the country. Gov. ROBINSON thought that as far as to Lawrence the stock could be sold and the road built within a year. A committee of five was appointed to correspond with various parties on the subject, and a resolution was adopted declaring the desirableness and feasibility of the proposed road.

A temperance meeting was held in Lawrence a *few evenings before Christmas*, which was well attended, and addressed by several prominent citizens.

We have also a report of a public meeting at Lawrence to take measures for establishing a *College* in that portion of the Territory. Gen. POMEROY presided, and Gov. ROBINSON addressed the meeting. A memorial was prepared to be presented to Congress, asking a donation of land in aid of the institution, and the following gentlemen were elected Trustees:

Gov. John W. Geary, Lecompton, Kansas.
Gov. Charles Robinson, Lawrence, Kansas.
Rev. Ephraim Nute, Lawrence, Kansas.
Rev. S. Y. Lum, Lawrence, Kansas.
Samuel C. Pomeroy, Esq., Lawrence, Kansas.
Wm. Y. Roberts, Esq., Washington, Kansas.
Marcus J. Parrott, Esq., Leavenworth, Kansas.
Isaac T. Goodnow, Esq., Manhattan, Kansas.
John A. Wakefield, Esq., Bloomington, Kansas.
Amos A. Lawrence, Esq., Boston, Mass.
L. S. Bacon, Esq., New-Haven, Conn.
Ex-Governor Slade, Vermont.

The fact that the people of Kansas can thus turn their attention to educational matters and works of improvement affords conclusive evidence of the abatement of the troubles from which they have suffered so much. We hear from all parts of the Territory that quiet has been restored—that general confidence is felt in the intentions and efforts of Gov. GEARY, and that there is scarcely any room for doubt that Kansas will be a *Free State*.

A very large emigration, mainly from the Northern and Western States, is expected in the Spring.

## Personal.

Lieut. STEPHEN DECATUR writes that the wretch who murdered the warden of the Massachusetts State Prison assumed the name of Decatur. His real name is CATES. His father, CHARLES DAVID CATES, was formerly employed as a mechanic at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and the boy attended school at Portsmouth under the name of CATES. His life has been a record of crime, commencing at 14.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER had intended to start for Washington on Monday, but has postponed his departure at the request of his physician, who is anxious to detain him as long as possible from any chance of excitement. The Boston *Telegraph* says he is gaining strength slowly, but his cerebral and nervous system is still morbidly sensitive, and he is obliged to the greatest caution in all that he does. Although his health is constantly and surely improving, months must pass before the original injuries he received will be entirely repaired.

## Obituary.

ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS died at his plantation in Terrebonne, La., on the 24th ult., of apoplexy. In politics, he was a Democrat. He was a Captain in the United States Army during a part of the war of 1812, being attached to the division stationed on the Canada frontier, and afterwards promoted to the rank of Colonel. He was for twelve years a Senator in Congress, which post he filled with honor to the State and credit to himself. Col. N. was sent as *Chargé d'Affaires* to Naples, by Gen. JACKSON. He was also Secretary of the State of Louisiana, and later, Superintendent of Public Education. He was about sixty-five years of age.

THE TABER DUEL.—The Charleston papers still contain communications in reference to the Taber duel. The affray having been disposed of, the newspaper war turns upon certain questions of veracity, in the discussion of which, Dr. JOHN BELLINGER and Mr. ALFRED RHETT are the parties interested. It is a private fight, purely personal, and shedding no light upon the circumstances of the duel. Alleged infractions of dueling usage are the bone of contention. The *Standard*, however, has got into hot water in consequence of these publications, and it is not probable that the controversy has yet seen its termination. That paper publishes a very sharp card, addressed to the Editor, by J. L. PETIGRU and JAMES SIMONS, threatening the extreme penalties of the law of libel if any further publication were made, and demanding explanations. The *Standard* explains and justifies its course.

## Indian Outrages in Florida—Murder of a Whole Family.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

ENTERPRISE, East Fla., Sunday, Dec. 28, 1856.

The Indians are making towards this place. On the 25th an express from Smyrna passed here to Capt. BULLOCK, at Fort Gatlin. The carrier stated that a family had been massacred by the Indians, at Sampson's old place, eight miles from Smyrna. Capt. B., with a posse of his men, started immediately, and, on arriving at the place, found that PETER SHIVER and family, consisting of his wife and two children, had been murdered by them, and his house burnt, probably on the 19th, by a party of ten to twelve. SHIVER was found in the field some sixty yards from the house, with two bullet holes through his head, and badly cut with an axe; his wife and little girl shot at the water's edge, in front of the house, and the remains of their boy, ten years of age, was found among the burning ruins of the house.

Mr. SHIVER was from Pennsylvania, and came out in the same boat with me, with his family and goods, to settle at that place, and arrived about the 1st December.

This climate is delightful, and fruits very fine, but there is not much pleasure in eating oranges out of one hand and holding your *rifle* in the other.

Respectfully, F.

HON. H. W. HILLIARD.—A paragraph from the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* represents this gentleman as having declared his intention, at a recent meeting of the Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of returning to the ministry. Though this would seem to be a fair inference from the language used, we find an explanatory statement in the Tuskegee *Herald*, that Mr. H. does not intend to abandon the profession of the law.

☞ The total of contributions by the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church (corner of Second-avenue) to benevolent societies, and objects outside of the church, during the year 1856, was $15,588 98.

This church has under its care four Sabbath schools, which, at their last census, contained 1,730 pupils and 136 teachers.

☞ Protect your gas metres, or, as was quite generally the case last evening, have your lights refuse to burn. Especially where the service pipes cross open areas, this little kindness is essential to your evening illumination. *Mem.* Let us see if the gas bills recognize this arrest of flow.

☞ At 10 o'clock last night the mercury stood at seven degrees above zero. All day it was powerfully cold, with a stiff breeze from the northwest. The solitary sleigh in Broadway found it tolerable sleighing, while in the suburbs the sleighs slipped merrily enough.

## Mails for Central America.

We are requested to give notice that a monthly mail will hereafter be made up at the New-York and New-Orleans Post-Offices, for Punta Arenas, La Union, Acajutla, and San José de Guatemala, (Central America,) for dispatch by the California mail-steamers of the 5th of each month, from those ports. Said mails, on arrival at Panama, will be immediately dispatched thence to destination by the steamship Columbus, belonging to the Panama Railroad Company.

The single rate of United States postage is 10 cents when the distance from mailing office is under 2,500 miles, and 20 cents when the distance is over 2,500 miles—*prepayment compulsory.*—*Intelligencer.*

## Arrested on Suspicion of Murder.

About four years ago a young man named MICHAEL MACARTHY, of Hudson, went to a ball at Claverack, and was there killed in a row. The affair was well nigh forgotten until recently, when a young man named DENNY CUMMINGS, while intoxicated, dropped certain hints in the hearing of Mr. MACARTHY, MICHAEL's father, which awakened his suspicion that CUMMINGS knew about the murder of his son. ANDREW DOLAN and two others were also implicated. DOLAN and CUMMINGS are now in jail. The other persons have not been found. An investigation of the affair will take place immediately.

SELLING LIQUOR TO SLAVES.—The evil of selling liquor to slaves has increased to such an extent that the people of some of the country towns and parishes have determined to bear it no longer, and have commenced action in the premises. Two meetings have recently been held in the town of Plaquemine, Iberville Parish, at which the citizens resolved themselves into Vigilance Committees, and having found out the names of several persons engaged in the nefarious business, ordered them to leave town within forty-eight hours. Up to Friday last two of them had left. A den was pulled down by the citizens. The *Sentinel* says all those who have been ordered to leave "will have to travel." The citizens have submitted to the infliction as long as they intend to. Not the first step has been taken to arrest the growing evil in this city where it prevails to an extent *almost past belief.* The time is coming, however, when action will have to be taken.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—A lady, named WALKER, residing in Plane-street, rose at her usual hour yesterday morning, and, while preparing breakfast, was taken with a sudden pain. She immediately alarmed her husband, who went after medical assistance, and soon after he returned, she died—the whole transition from apparent good health to death occurring within an hour. A post-mortem examination was held, and showed death to have been caused by a rupture of one of the main arteries of the heart. A rare occurrence.—*Newark Adv.*, 6th.


## BUSINESS NOTICES.

JET ORNAMENTS, BROOCHES, BRACELETS, &c. A lot, embracing the latest styles and patterns, to be sold at greatly reduced prices; also, every variety of fancy goods and toys, at ROGERS' Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, four doors above Spring-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; unrivaled and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always on hand. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST OF all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved sewing machines, which is capable of earning for its owner $1,000 a year. All who have female relations or friends in needy circumstances can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for their permanent and comfortable support. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent radical cure truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

ISAAC S. OLIVER, No. 62 Nassau-st.

DR. JACOB WEBER does not CHARGE GENERAL.

DR. JACOB WEBER, No. 205 Bowery. Price only 25.

Dr. FERLOGAN Corr. of Memphis, Tenn., writes: "I have lately tested in several cases of extreme debility, and where the functions of nature had almost ceased, the celebrated old friend, Dr. JACOB WEBER's Invigorating Cordial, which is made his Invigorating Cordial, with the most delightful effect; and I hesitate not to pronounce it the best tonic and nervine of the age, while, as a blood purifier and nervine, I have never met its superior since it appeared."

Sold—price $1 per for $4—at No. 205 Bowery. The poor, (poorest) unable to pay, half price.

Freedmen's Bands.—The Trustees for the purchase of land in Kansas will receive deposits in trust, to apply on the purchase of the Homestead Colony in Kansas Bands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in payment of lands of the Trust. For subscription, see the Prospectus, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally, or by letter, at No. 5 Wall-st.

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MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

Gray and Rollinson, give Jones' Coral Hair Restorative a Trial.—These are its real qualities: It will force the hair to grow dark, stop its falling off, cure all scurf or dandruff, dress the hair free from the stiness, and keep it so for a long time. The reader is assured he will find this beautiful preparation, all we state. Depot, No. 205 Bowery. Price only 25.

Who Wants White Hands and Skin, or a Fine Shaving Soap?—Try JONES' ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP. Reduced to 25 cents. It makes the hands soft and white, clears skin smooth, white and fair, and raises a splendid lather for shaving; is fine for infants. Depot, No. 205 Bowery.

Williamsburg.—Lecture THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 2, in the New-England Church, South 4, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr. D. D. Subject—Truth. Admission 25 cents.

## PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF DANIEL DEVIET, who left Albany June 22, 1852, to go to sea—or, if married, his widow. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his mother, Mrs. ANN DEVIET, No. 22 2d-st., Arbor Hill, Albany, N. Y.

IF THE DRUGGIST WHO HAS DINED several times at "Reed's Restaurant," in company with Cards, will address her, to her bill address, through the Post-Office, she will be happy to give a full explanation.

A. CHRISTOFLE & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

The finest of all Electro-plated ware, formerly offered at No. 97 Nassau-st. All Broadway, has been removed to No. 97 William-st. Always on hand, table and tea ware, tray, fork and spoons, &c. For sale by

GOURE & CO., No. 97 WILLIAM-ST.

BUYING COTTON BROKER.—I BEG TO ANNOUNCE that I, this day, relinquish the business of a Buying Broker of the cotton product.

It has long been apparent that it is impossible for the same broker to do justice alike to buyer and seller—to serve two masters, who have diametrically opposite interests.

The difficulty of buying Cotton to their own satisfaction under the present system, has been experienced by most of the Spinners of Great Britain, and Buyers that can at all times, when the market is relatively the cheapest in the country, the agents of English and Boston manufacturers generally go to the South, owing to the want of confidence in selections there which the present system engenders.

The trade is now divided among about fifteen brokers, who are ready to sell the Cotton, (generally and properly speaking,) to all the Cotton Spinners in Europe and America, and recommends the most desirable parcels he himself has for sale. The merchant may call on half the number, and by the time he has done so, and seen a host of samples in different lights, his eye (but every hour or day amongst cotton) and his memory are sufficiently confused. Now it is a fact, that the Cotton Spinner is extremely improbable that he will be able to hit on the best value, or the cheapest cotton, elsewhere, &c., &c., offered upon by the seven or eight brokers he has called upon. But somewhere among the other seven or eight whom he has not called upon, there may be far better value than anything he has seen. Thus he misses the best purchase, and the most anxious seller fails to find a customer.

Another disadvantage experienced by the buyer is, that while the seller knows perfectly well the value of the cotton, by his Southern invoice and the time he has had for guessing, the buyer is in the dark except in so far as he can judge for the hasty, superficial, and confusing survey of the samples in various lights, to which I have referred. Practically the seller has both the previous knowledge of his commodity and a broker to act for him—but the buyer, though paying a brokerage, has neither the one nor the other, since the province of his broker should undoubtedly be to look out behalf of his client for the cheapest and best parcels offered on the whole market, and not merely to sell the stock placed in his hands.

At the same time any business man must see at a glance that under the present system the entry of even a small number of buyers into the market, each of them calling on a number of the selling brokers, often causes an excitement and an advance of price against themselves, given before a single purchase is made. Were a single buying broker, on the contrary, in possession of orders from the same buyers, they remaining in their own counting-rooms, he could get offers of and purchase all the cheap parcels offering at the minimum prices, before it was known that there was more than a single buyer in the market.

In all other large Cotton markets with which I am familiar, these causes have led to the establishment of a class of buying brokers, who from spending all their time in the purchase of Cotton, can always place their hands upon the cheapest parcels, besides being able, through their knowledge of the trade, to judge the quality better than it is possible for the seller, or his broker to do.

I am led to believe that the want of such a broker has been felt in this market, and this want I shall now endeavor to fill. I shall receive no samples or commission from any seller of Cotton. I shall purchase for those who employ me from among the samples offered by all the brokers in the market, and from the brokers only, and thus, from not opening them, but, on the contrary, bringing business to them, I hope to meet with their ready approbation, of which I am already assured by most of their number. They will, as in duty bound, do their best for their sellers. I shall, at the same time, in perfect good fellowship, do my best for my buyers. Thus the principle on each side will be properly served.

I shall charge the same brokerage for these services—that is for searching out the cheapest parcels in the market, and giving the benefit of my judgment of quality, the buyers now pay without obtaining any such service. My fee, and I trust that fifteen years' important experience of Cotton, added to the advantage I shall possess through a constant knowledge of the parcels offering, will enable me to make these services of value to my friends.

I cannot, in conclusion, but express my sincerest thanks for the kind and liberal patronage I have received during my connection with the Cotton trade, and I hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the same in my new capacity.

ISAAC S. OLIVER, No. 62 Nassau-st.

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POLITICAL ECONOMY. SECOND LECTURE, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. SUBJECTS: The true causes of high or low interest on Capital. Of high or low Wages; of high or low Rents. Malthus' Doctrine of Population.

At Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

THE ORATOR. A MONTHLY MAGAZINE of Plays, Dialogues, Speeches, &c., well suited for schools and amusements; $1 per year; single numbers 12 cents. D. T. STILES, Buffalo, N. Y.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN OF ABOUT 36 YEARS, of much experience, of great energy and perseverance, and a first-rate salesman, wishes an engagement with an iron, nail, shoe, grocery, or some other commission or wholesale house. He is one of the few who make an employer's interest their interest; has traveled over the Southern and Western States. References highly respectable. Address DAYTON, Box No. 1,300 Post-Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO COMPETENT, tidy girls—one as waitress and chambermaid; does the washing of table linen and napkins; takes charge of the silver in a boarding-house or private family; wages $4 to $7. The other as cook; a most excellent washer and ironer; a good baker; understands meats and poultry. Best City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A HOME, BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady of undoubted respectability; a Protestant, but in reduced circumstances; she wishes a situation as governess and housekeeper in a family, is fully qualified to fill the position. No objection to a bachelor's family in good standing. Direct C. W., at this office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COLORED girls; one is a good meat and pastry cook, makes good bread, would assist in the washing and ironing; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress. Can give good reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Scotch woman, or to do chamberwork and waiting, to take care of children or to do plain sewing. Has three years' reference. Apply at No. 97 11th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a small family; City references; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., front basement.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, STUDENT, DESIRES to engage in some honorable and profitable employment for a few hours per day. Teaching would be preferable. Address ALFRED, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION, AS housekeeper or lady's companion, either in New-York or Brooklyn. Address H. W., this office. Best of references can be given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION; a good plain cook, or general housework and ironer. Good City reference. Call at No. 237 10th-st.

## HELP WANTED.

TO YOUNG LAWYERS.—WANTED—A young lawyer, acquainted with practice, of good address and active habits, to take charge of the routine of an office. Good office accommodations and opportunities of doing business on his own account and fair compensation for services required, will be afforded. Address, Box No. 1,300 Post-Office, stating terms, qualifications and references.

WANTED—A FOREWOMAN, TO TAKE charge of a factory in the Straw Sewing Department; one who has filled a similar place before, and can bring reference as to character, capacity, &c., can find a permanent place a short distance from this City. Address S., Box No. 1,059 Post-Office.

TRAVELING AGENT WANTED—BY AN extensive varnish manufacturer. One who has been engaged in the business preferred. Best of reference as to character and capacity required. Address S. P. SMITH, No. 322 Mulberry-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A BOY, NOT LESS THAN 16 YEARS old. He must write a first-class hand, draw well, and give satisfactory references. Apply, between 11 and 1 o'clock, to ALBERT PALMER, No. 6 Tryon-row Buildings.

WANTED—A CROCKERY SALESMAN, IN A large jobbing-house in this City. Any one having experience and a good trade will address, with real name, Box No. 3,159 Post-Office. All communications treated confidentially.

WANTED—IN A PAPER WAREHOUSE, A smart, active boy, 14 or 15 years of age. Apply from 9 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M., at BULKLEY, BROTHERS & CO.'S, No. 246 Pearl-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PACKER OF fancy goods, (combs, buttons, &c.) Address, with name, box No. 1,880 Post-Office.

WANTED—A COLORED GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and laundress. City reference required. Apply at No. 217 6th-av., between 9 and 5 o'clock.

## TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF A COLLEGE of this City desires employment for 3 or 4 hours of his time daily as teacher or in any other capacity. Would like to connect himself with some newspaper or periodical. Address H. H., No. 61 East 27th-st., New-York.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED AMERICAN TO open a new school in a desirable part of the City, under favorable opportunities. A member of an Evangelical church preferred. Address SCHOOL, *Times* Office.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING.—PARTIES WISHING BOARD IN a private house, where they can enjoy all the quiet, neatness, attention and good fare peculiar to a New-England family, will apply at No. 68 Hudson-st., between Jane and Horatio sts. Rooms handsomely furnished. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—BOARD WANTED IN A PRIvate family or first-class boarding-house, for a gentleman, wife, child and nurse, not below 8th-st. nor above 30th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Address W. J., Box No. 814 Post-Office, stating locality and terms.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM WITH THE hall room adjoining, fitted with gas, water, closets, and all the conveniences for comfort, can be had at No. 6 St. Mark's-place, with or without board.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant rooms at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO large and one small pleasant room, on the third floor, with good cooking, furnished or not, may be had in a small private family, (with partial board for gentlemen) near the South Ferry, No. 262 Henry-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED room, with breakfast and dinner; tea on Sundays; location between 20th and 34th-sts. and Broadway and Madison-av. Address A. B. & CO., Box No. 4,629 Post-Office.

A FAMILY OF THREE DESIRE BOARD in a private family, where they can enjoy the comforts of home during the Winter months. Address Box No. 993, New-York Post-office. Location above Bond-st.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A suite of neatly-furnished rooms, with gas, bath and closets attached, to let to a party of gentlemen.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board at 3 Monroe-st., near Oliver-st.

## INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SCOTCH INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, NO. 37 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. Experienced servants with good references can be obtained here for city or country, viz.: cooks, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, girls for general work, young girls, &c. Also, farm servants, gardeners, coachmen, porters, waiters, &c.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 69 Beaver-st.

MOORE'S BUSH HILLS IRISH WHISKY. BILLECART SALMON, VERZENAY CHAMPAGNE. For sale by CAMPBELL & SHAMAN, No. 424 4th-av., corner of 29th-st. Also, Agents for the CELEBRATED TRENTON CRACKERS.

## DRY GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES, SETS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

We are selling off the balance of our large stock of EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c., Far below the cost of importation, to make room for spring stock, consisting in part of LACE AND MUSLIN SETS AND COLLARS, THREAD AND FRENCH LACE VEILS, BANDS, EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c. Ladies will please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

MARSEILLES AND TOILET QUILTS. Transition Bargains. 11-4 and 12-4 MARSEILLES, 1st, 12s., and 14s. each, Worth 12s., 20s. and 25. Very fine do., $2 25, worth $3. At the Great Sale, No. 703 Broadway, Near 4th-st.

SUMMER SILKS. BEAUTIFUL CHINA SILKS Are now selling at 1s. per yard, FRENCH GLACE SILKS, 4s., 4s. 6d. and 4s. 9d. At the great sale, No. 703 Broadway, near 4th-st.

AGAIN REDUCED. RICH LYONS VELVETS, Fifty per cent below cost, For this week only, To close stock. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN SUMMER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Comprising SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES, BAREGE ROBES, MUSLINS, LAWNS, &c., &c., At the great sale, No. 703 Broadway, near 4th-st.

AGAIN REDUCED. HOUSEKEEPERS GOODS, IN EVERY VARIETY, to close stock. CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR. CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, BROADCLOTHS, CAMBLETS, &c., At a great sacrifice. At the great sale, No. 703 Broadway, near 4th-st.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, Will sell a very handsome GRAY BEAVER CLOAK For $10.

MOURNING GOODS. DELAINES, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS, MUSLINS, CHALLIES, &c., &c., &c., At the great sale, No. 703 Broadway, near 4th-st.

AGAIN REDUCED. RICH DRESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for this week only to close stock. CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CLOSING OFF STOCK. Leaving the Retail Business. Ladies will find tremendous bargains in every description of DRY GOODS, At the great sale, No. 703 Broadway, Near 4th-st.

CHEAP SILKS, CHEAP SILKS. The best SILKS at 6s. per yard, To be found in the City. Now selling at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

CLOAKS ARE NOW SELLING WITHOUT ANY REGARD TO COST. They must be sold at Any sacrifice, At the great sale, No. 703 Broadway, Near 4th-st.

AGAIN REDUCED. The Entire Stock of RICH AND FASHIONABLE SILKS, For this week only. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

GREAT SALE OF LINEN GOODS, At No. 703 Broadway, Near 4th-st.

AGAIN REDUCED. LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES, To 1s. and 5s. 6d. per yard, For this week only. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE. Commencing on Monday, 6th inst. ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 265 GRAND-ST., (Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.,) Will SELL OFF his general stock of DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS. At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, satinets, merinoes, paramattas, black silks, marcellines, de laines, prints, tickings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds. As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices. Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—5 years to run, from 1st of May next.

LADIES' SLEIGHING CLOAKS, AT GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway. A cheap garment, with comfort and elegance combined, imported expressly for the sleighing season, at the following extraordinary low prices:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Heavy Cloth Wrappers | $8 00 | worth $4 50 |
| Extra Heavy Cloth Wrappers | $8 50 | worth $6 00 |
| Siberian Cloth Circulars | $4 00 | worth $5 00 |
| Lion Skin Cloth Cloaks | $6 00 | worth $12 00 |

The above are not to be found in any other establishment in this City. GENIN'S BAZAAR, St. Nicholas Hotel.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE, TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS. We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY, At (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE in order to effect an entire clearance. GEORGE BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF MOURNING GOODS. The subscriber being induced to enlarge store and make important improvements before Spring, in consequence of which the present valuable stock will be sold off at a great sacrifice, commencing on Monday the 6th instant. Take Notice, a lot of Embroideries, slightly soiled, at half-cost. W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

## FURS.

FURS AT HALF PRICE, TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS. We shall offer our entire FUR STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY at (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE, in order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

FURS AT COST. At HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st., and No. 13 Maiden-lane. Fur Mantillas and Cuffs, $20. Fur Capes and Cuffs, $5.

## STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, collect orders from new and old firms. Books made to pattern. Engraving and printing executed in best style; writing papers, copying presses, manifold letter writers, Diaries for 1867, fine stationery articles for presents, &c., &c.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS old or good old motto finds a medium for most useful service in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. 100 Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters, or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchases of half a dozen or more.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1867.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by SLOTE & JANES, Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers, No. 69 Fulton-st. A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

CITY BANKS.—CHECK BOOKS ON ALL THE City Banks for sale by JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD, Stationer and Account Book Manufacturer, No. 73 Chamber-st., (Shoe and Leather Bank Buildings.)

EXTRA AND CHOICE SHEATS.—CONSISTing of Best Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

## AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE. No. 624 Broadway, near Prince-st. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; Reserving Seats, 75 cents; Family Circle, 50 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1 each; Private Boxes, $8 and $6. Box office open from 8 till 4 o'clock.

TRIUMPHANT RESULTS. CROWDED HOUSES. HOLIDAY WEEK. BEAUTIFUL AND NOVEL EFFECTS. On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1867, the beautiful drama of SECOND LOVE. Supported by Messrs. Lingham, G. Jordan, C. Wheatleigh, Harcourt, and Misses Ada Clifton and Manners, and Miss Laura Keene. MUSICAL SELECTIONS BY THE ORCHESTRA. To conclude, for the third time, with a new extravaganza burlesque called YOUNG BACCHUS; OR, SPIRITS AND WATER. Produced with New Scenery, Dresses, Appointments, and Music arranged by Mr. Thomas Baker, and to be performed by Miss Laura Keene, supported by the whole company and a numerous Corps de Ballet.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets.....Fifty cents. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1867, will be performed the opera seria, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, by the celebrated PYNE AND HARRISON COMPANY, who were received on its first performance with REMUNERATING CHEERS. To-morrow.....DON PASQUALE. Full particulars in small bills. Tickets to all parts of the house, without reserved seats, 50c. Secured seats in dress circle.....50c. extra. Orchestra arm chairs.....$1. Private boxes.....$5. These may be secured for two days in advance, at the box office from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. All seats not sold during the day will be thrown open without reservation in the evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE. W. A. MARSHALL.....Lessee. W. .....Stage Manager. THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, 1867, Sir Bulwer Lytton's play called RICHELIEU. Richelieu, the architect of the sixteenth century, Mr. Forrest. With an excellent petite comedy called DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. Second Parquette, Family Circle, Dress Circle extra Seats, $1; Family Circle and Third Tier, 75 cents; Private Boxes, $3 and $4. Tickets may be secured in advance. To-morrow (Thursday)—Second Night of the German opera of THE MASON AND THE LOCKSMITH. Friday—First night of the German opera of THE CZAR AND THE CARPENTER. Saturday—Mr. Forrest as OTHELLO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, 1867. INCREASING ATTRACTION OF HIAWATHA. Enthusiastic reception of Mrs. JOHN WOOD. Repetition of the beautiful three-act Comedy of PRISON AND PALACE. And the capital Farce of JOHN DOBBS. To-morrow—HIAWATHA, and other entertainments. All the great comedians every night.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY. WEDNESDAY—The great original and popular play, FASCINATION, with its excellent scenery and capital acting, and the laughable, musical, fairy extravaganza THE INVISIBLE PRINCE; OR, THE FALLOW OF PERSEUS IN THE LAND OF TRANQUIL DELIGHTS. In which piece the following unrivaled comic and musical talent will appear: Mrs. G. Howard, Miss Polly Marshall, Miss Fanny Browne, Miss L. Marshall, Mr. Mark Smith, &c. Mr. Burton as the Priest in the play. Mr. Burton as Chevalier Topaz; Mr. C. Fisher as Fabian.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS. NEW HALL, NO. 585 BROADWAY. MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 6, 7, will be produced BY SPECIAL REQUEST, the grand celebrated burlesque on SOMNAMBULA, in three acts, and all the original music, and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the burlesque on opera of MARITANA, preceding which, NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1867, Benefit of Mr. JAMES BUCKLEY, on which occasion J. H. BABCOCK will appear.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. To let, on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,000 persons. Price per night $300, including light. BALL SEASON. The price for ball-nights has been reduced to $750, including all the privileges of the bars, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and flooring. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. 2 South-st.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK, AT DODSWORTH'S ROOMS, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1867. Particulars in Friday's papers.

PUDDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $6. THIS EVENING, Jan. 7, the entertainment will commence with the comedy of the ATTIC ANGEL. To be followed by the pantomime of PLANCHE; OR, THE LIVELY FAIRIES. Planche.....Miss Price | Turlette.....Miss Herring. To conclude with the Drama of TEMPTATION.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION OF NOVELTIES! THIS (Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1867,) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, will be repeated CINDERELLA; or, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER. After which, THE HONEST MILKMAN. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, CINDERELLA. The Incomparable Human Giant the Living Serpents, the Dwarf Lady, the Living Skeleton, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission to everything, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½c.

HERE GOLDBECK HAS THE HONOR TO inform his friends and musical amateurs in general that he will give THREE MORNING RECITALS of classical and modern music—by permission—at No. 61 East 22d-st., (a private house.) Jan. 17, Feb. 7, Feb. 21. To commence at 3½ o'clock precisely. Terms of subscription—for three Recitals, $5. A single admission, $1. To be had of all the principal music sellers.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MAURICE STRAKOSCH begs leave to announce that he has made arrangements with the Executive Committee of the Academy of Music, for a short season of ITALIAN OPERA, which will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the continual resort of persons of literary tastes and refinement, is now open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

## LECTURES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver the second lecture of the course at Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 549 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, The Commonwealth. Tickets 25 cents, or $1 25 for the remainder of the course, (six lectures). For sale at the bookstores, and at the door. DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD, Chairman, Lec. Com.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Professor YOUMANS will lecture on *The Chemistry of the Sunbeam*, at Hope Chapel, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets, 25 Cents, for sale at the bookstores, and at the rooms, No. 32 Waverley-place. GEO. W. COLLORD, Ch'n. Lec. Com.

LECTURE AT PACKER INSTITUTE, JOralemon-st., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the Home for the aged and Orphan House Building Fund, by Rt. Rev. John H. Hopkins, D.D., LL. D., Bishop of Vermont. Subject—*The true Relation of Knowledge to the Welfare of Mankind.*

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known cures TAN, PIMPLES, FREKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE removes hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, pimpling faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 48 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; J. R. GALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 125 Washington-st., Boston, and druggists generally.

ARE YOU GETTING BALD?—IF YOUR hair turning gray? Do you wish to cultivate good whiskers and mustaches? Your hair to be soft, silky and glossy? Your head to be cool, comfortable and free from dandruff? Mothers! are your children to have luxuriant heads of hair? Then use BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID, which never fails to the desired effect. Price, 50 cents, 75 cents, 1 dollar and $2 per bottle. BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHERIA stands unrivaled for curling the hair and plaiting and beautifying the moustaches. Price 50 cents. Inventor and proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. BOGLE, No. 50 Washington-st., Boston; and in this City by BARNES & PARK, BUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., & M. HING, Brooklyn; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st.; W. R. CAREY & CO., P. O. WEBELE; W. R. ZIEBER, Philadelphia; and by druggists everywhere.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THOMAS S. HOGE, and will continue to do business from this date, in the city of New-York, under the name and style of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., and have associated with me in the business, Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, of the firm of HOGE & WILLIAMSON. WILLIAM HOGE. Jan. 1, 1867. Office in New-York, No. 45 William-st., Merchants' Exchange Building.

WE HAVE ASSOCIATED with us in business, under the name and style of R. WILSON, J. HAMILTON WILSON, and J. HALLETT, and will transact business under the firm in the City of New-York, under the name and style of R. WILSON, HALLETT & CO., and in Liverpool under the same name and style of R. WILSON, HALLETT & CO., the firm then, as at present, of R. WILSON, late R. WILSON, Esq., and of W. R. HALLETT, late R. WILSON, Esq., and of W. R. HALLETT. Jan. 1, 1867. JAMES HOGE & CO. Office in New-York, No. 28 Wall-st., Merchants' Exchange Building.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the partnership existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HALSTED, BROKAW & CO., expires this day by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who are authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. Office, No. 18 Wall-st. JAMES HALSTED, JOSEPH BROKAW, HENRY BUTLER, CHARLES R. ANDREWS, JONES, S. THOMAS, WILLIAM KENT. New-York, Dec. 31, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BROKAW, BUTLER & CO., for the transaction of the Dry Goods jobbing business, and will occupy the Store Nos. 82 and 84 Murray-st. Mr. N. N. HALSTED will occupy an office as above. JOSEPH BROKAW, HENRY BUTLER, CHARLES R. ANDREWS, WILLIAM KENT. New-York, Jan. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of GROSBECK & COOK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm will be used by either in settlement. A. V. S. GROSBECK, JOHN F. COOK. Jan. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.—A. V. S. GROSBECK has this day associated with him ANDREW J. WOOD, late of the firm of Freeland, Stuart & Co., and will continue a general Oil and Lard business, under the firm of GROSBECK & WOOD, at No. 216 Washington-st., corner of Duane. A. V. S. GROSBECK, A. J. WOOD. Jan. 1, 1867.

JOHN F. COOK has this day opened the store No. 7 Canal-st., for the purpose of conducting the Produce and Smoking business, and will be pleased to receive orders from his friends, which will be faithfully executed. JOHN F. COOK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LATE PARTNERSHIP of LATHROP & LUDINGTON expires this day by its own limitation, No. 16 Cortlandt-st. New-York, Dec. 31, 1866.

The undersigned will continue the Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing business, under the firm of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., and will remove, on the 1st inst., to the new store, Nos. 82 and 84 Murray-st., (between Broadway and Church-st.

[illegible] ... A vessel is now loading for Liberia, in this port, ... will be thankfully accepted by Mr. J. B. Pinney, the Corresponding Secretary of the Board.

### Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met yesterday at the Rotunda. This was the first meeting for the year 1857. An unusual number of strangers were present.

Governor Gunther, Vice-President of the Board, moved that Governor Smith be elected President pro tem.

Governor Smith having taken the Chair, the minutes of the last meeting in 1856 were read and confirmed.

B. F. Pinckney, Esq., (late President of the Board of Councilmen,) and Patrick G. Moloney, (new members,) took their seats at the Board.

This being "requisition day," the various demands of the institutions under care of the Board were received by the Secretary. They presented no peculiarity. In a few instances the quantities were cut down, but no extremely close attention was paid to them by the majority of the Board.

It was then moved and seconded to nominate officers for the year. The Chairman pro tem. nominated Governors Moloney and Pinckney as tellers of a ballot.

Governor Townsend wished it to be understood that he was not a candidate for the office of President of the Board.

Governor Oliver hoped no member would vote more than once.

The result of the first ballot was 6 blanks, and for Governor Tiemann 4 votes. No election. The second ballot was with the same result.

The third ended Tiemann 3; blank 7. No election.

Governor Oliver moved a recess of 10 minutes. He said the reason was, gentlemen had not made up their minds. He thought it necessary to talk the matter over, in view of the fact that the Know-Nothing Republican section of the Governors had not agreed which of the Democratic Governors they would support, in anticipation of the next Presidential election.

More than 30 minutes elapsed, but the Board had not finished their private deliberations, in which Governors Townsend, Dugro and Gunther took no part.

The lobby seemed anxious and excited, but conversational and lively.

After three-quarters of an hour's consultation, another ballot took place, with the same tellers as before, with the following result: Tiemann, 3; Gunther, 4; Townsend, 1; blank, 2.

The Chairman declared this as no election.

Governor Townsend said he had already declared himself no candidate, and hoped no one would vote for him.

At the next effort the numbers were: For Governor Gunther, 7; Tiemann, 1; blank, 2.

Governor Gunther, late Vice-President, on assuming the Chair as President, made a few appropriate remarks, pledging his best endeavors to act with impartiality.

Governor Smith moved the appointment of Governor Oliver as Vice-President and Secretary.

A ballot being taken, Governor Oliver received 7 votes; Governor Anderson, 1; blank, 2.

Governor Oliver then took the seat which Governor Gunther had vacated, at the bottom of the table.

Several communications were then received and referred. After which, the Board adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly return:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number remaining week ending Jan. 3, 1857: | |
| At the Bellevue Hospital | 612 |
| Lunatic Asylum | 600 |
| Alms-House | 1463 |
| Penitentiary | 581 |
| Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary | 5 |
| Penitentiary Hospital from Workhouse | 291 |
| Penitentiary Hospital from Almshouse | 49 |
| Workhouse | 736 |
| Small Pox Hospital | 12 |
| Randall's Island | 819 |
| Randall's Island Hospital | 209 |
| City Prison | 336 |
| Second District Prison | 6 |
| Third District Prison | 12 |
| Colored Home | 267 |
| Colored Orphan Asylum | 180 |
| Children at Nurse | 184 |
| Total | 6394 |
| Increase | 70 |
| Number remaining Dec. 27, 1856 | 6294 |
| Admitted | 891 |
| Total | 7118 |
| Died | 30 |
| Discharged | 708 |
| Sent to Penitentiary | 82 |
| Sent to State Prison | 1—821 |
| Remaining | 6294 |

### Farmers' Club—American Institute.

There was a good attendance, yesterday, at the ordinary meeting of the Farmers' Club, at the American Institute, Judge Livingston in the chair. The Secretary, Henry Meigs, Esq., read some interesting translated extracts. The first was from a communication to the Imperial Society in France, in reference to the habits and natural history of the ostrich. The early Egyptians symbolized Justice by the ostrich feather. In several places these birds are even now carefully tended for the sake of their feathers, and two valuable crops have been obtained in one year.

Next, a paper was read in reference to the Chinese potato. The subject has frequently been noticed at the meetings of this association. The Secretary read an important paper from the bulletin of the Imperial Society in relation to the plant styled "Canna gigantea," an excellent and productive source of farinaceous material, and rivaling the common arrow root.

Mr. A. J. Graef, of Brooklyn, submitted to the Club a beautiful parlor conservatory, under a hemispherical glass shade, 18 inches in diameter. Under this were seen a great variety of beautiful plants of the slow-breathing class, mosses and lichens, analogous in type to cold-blooded animals. Some of these were extremely minute and delicate, and all were as verdant and lively as though they had been just brought from a well-watered meadow.

M. Blot, of Paris, made some valuable remarks as to the best mode of the cultivation of mushrooms.

Mr. Field, of Brooklyn, then read an extremely valuable paper on the subject of orchards, or rather on the cultivation of trees and plants generally. Mr. Field's remarks were quite practical, but recognizing the importance of scientific theory.

Dr. Waterbury eulogised the paper of Mr. Field, especially because of its admission that science and theory must guide and direct all practice. The doctor adverted freely to the character of plants, as vital organisms, and amenable to all the laws which regulate vital development.

Professor Mapes felt inclined to repeat the observations he had previously delivered on the cultivation of the peach tree. Peach stones, in falling from the trees, always bury themselves alike, *point downwards. This ought to be imitated.* Broad end upwards, the frost opens them and water enters. He described a plan adopted by Mr. Canfield, of New-Jersey, the idea of which is, to fit the bud in the process of budding, by cutting away so much of the bark as will allow the insertion of the bud in place of the removed bark. The peach tree must be set one inch higher than in the nursery from which it has been taken. The new growth should be shortened in, early in the next Spring. The double lobe is a fruit bud, and the stock should never be shortened in, next to it, nor next to a double one. If a peach be *borne on the end of a long, straggling, dependent* branch, its death will not be distant. If a branch grow near a stable, the horses, who understand the thing better than we, will shorten it by nibbling off the extreme ends. Peach trees eighteen years old may be secured as fruitful if properly treated. The soil must be disturbed early, or there will be no crop, but a very large hole ought to be made in planting. Dr. Page, of Washington, has root-grafted the peach tree instead of budding it, and, after twenty years, the plan appears successful.

Dr. Waterbury asked how old a branch should be before it might be cut off for pruning purposes?

Mr. Field said it should not be cut much after the midsummer growth has commenced. He thought the succulent wood of a year's growth might be safely removed.

Dr. Waterbury said that if it were so, then by multiplying the operation of grafting sufficiently the whole top of a tree might be remodeled.

Mr. Pardee answered in the affirmative. The only time to prune old wood was when the tree was growing vigorously. Not in Winter, but when full of sap, the bud being immediately inserted.

Prof. Mapes alluded to the contrivance of using shell-lac in the process of grafting.

The management of the grapevine was then taken up by Mr. Wagner.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, the subject of "*Farm work for Winter, and the necessary Economical preparations for Spring,*" was given out as the topic for the next meeting on the 20th inst.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday, Jan. 7.

United States District Court.—Nos. 34, 42 to 50 inclusive.

Superior Court—Circuit.—Part I.—Nos. 2669, 1186, [illegible] to 122. Part II.—Nos. 62, 32, 34, [illegible] 58, 60, 63, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 54, 78, 107, 128. Notice.—[illegible] *down, or reserved,* [illegible] will be called [illegible] at the opening of the Court [illegible].

[illegible] Nos. 112, 115, 116, 117, 118, 122 to 128, 129, 132 to 142, 143, 144, 146 to 152, 155 to 160, 166, 168, 169, 170.

Common Pleas.—Part I.—Nos. 70 to 96 inclusive. *Part II.*—Nos. 66 to 75 inclusive.

### Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Jan. 6.

Before Judge Betts.

BOTTOMRY—ANTECEDENT DEBT—POWER OF MASTER—RATIFICATION BY OWNER.

*John Gardner et al. vs. The Bark White Squall.*—Betts, J.—The bark *White Squall*, commanded by E. J. Harding, master, sailed from New-York for San Francisco on the 17th of February, 1855, and on the 26th of March thereafter put into Rio Janeiro in distress for repairs. The master consigned the ship to Graham, Bros. & Co. Endeavors were then made to obtain money by bottomry sufficient to make the repairs and outfit necessary to enable the ship to prosecute her voyage to San Francisco. The surveyors of the ship estimated the amount necessary at £3,500 sterling; but no loan could be obtained at a less premium than 75 per cent. The master wrote to the owners for directions from them and the underwriters. None had been received on the 1st of July. In the meantime, the vessel having been made nearly ready for sea, a call, by notice through the papers, was again made for an offer of a loan on bottomry to continue the voyage to San Francisco, to be addressed to the Consul's office. No offer being given, the master then advertised for such loan to bring the vessel with her cargo back to New-York, but obtained none for that voyage either.

The master had sold part of the ship's cargo and applied the proceeds towards the repairs, and entered into a contract of charter for the vessel, when Mr. Lang came to Rio as agent of the owners and brought £2,300 sterling, which was also expended upon the debts contracted for the repairs. Soon after Lang's arrival, Harding left the ship as master, and Burke, her first mate, was on the 1st of October appointed by Lang, master in his place. He executed the bottomry bond on the 5th of December, 1855. The vessel had been ready for sea for about five months. Burke executed the bond under the direction of Lang, without any knowledge of the necessities of the vessel, but because he was told that Lang must have more money.

Upon the facts in proof the master had no authority in law to give the bottomry hypothecation in question. The debts all accrued from separate credits given the master of the vessel, or her consignees, by mechanics, material men and others, and were entirely incurred a very considerable period before the treaty for this hypothecation was on foot with the bottomry lender. These facts were notorious. It was, therefore, well understood that the loan was made to extinguish antecedent debts not contracted under any assurance or expectation of a bottomry security, and was not made to the creditors themselves, but to others who bought in the debts in effect as an abatement of 33½ per cent. from the amount. The master could not bind the ship, her cargo and freight, to the satisfaction of such debts. (8 Peters, The *Virgin*; 1 Wheat., 96, The *Augusta*; Abbott, 200, [note 1,] 1 Peters, 386.)

But although the bond was signed by the master yet he acted in the matter under the direction of the agent of the owners, and not on his own judgment and discretion. This agent was sent to Rio by the owners with funds for the use of the vessel, and, as must be implied, with general powers to act for the owners in respect to the ship. He displaced the original master and substituted another. He called in the bills of the ship, had them all adjusted, and authorized a composition with the creditors. He then arranged with the consignee of the ship for her hypothecation, for the purpose of raising money to satisfy the debts still outstanding. After the bottomry hypothecation was made, he had all the papers, including the protest of the master and crew, the particular bills and vouchers for all the expenses of the ship at Rio, with the bottomry bond, transmitted to the owners. They laid these documents before the adjuster of general average at New-York, and obtained from him a computation and allowance of their share of the general average, and claimed and received that share from the underwriters.

These facts in my judgment import that Lang possessed all the power of the owner to hypothecate the vessel, or at the least, if such powers were not originally conferred upon him, that the owners ratified and assented to their exercise after being fully advised of his acts and the facts upon which he acted. (Story's Agency, § 239.) The authority of an owner to bottomry his ship at home or abroad without regard to her necessities seems no longer a question with the authorities. (Abbott 192, note 1; 3 Kent, 361 (6th ed.) Flanders on Maritime Law, § 263.) The principal cannot be allowed to screen himself from the unfavorable consequences following the doings of his agent after taking to himself the benefits secured by them. (Story's Agency, §§ 250, 253, 258.)

The libelants are accordingly entitled to a decree in their favor for the due enforcement of the bond.

For libelants—Mr. E. C. Benedict and Mr. Seymour. For claimant—Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue and Messrs. Williams & Barnard.

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Jan. 6.

Before Judge Hall.

*The Clarke's Patent Steam and Fire Regulator Co. vs. Joseph L. Hewes and John W. Phillips.*—This was an action to recover damages for an alleged infringement of a patent issued to Patrick Clarke, Jan. 3, 1854, for an improvement in regulating the dampers of steam boxes by the pressure of the steam, of which patent the plaintiffs were assignees. The defendants were alleged to have infringed it by making and using machines under a patent issued to Joseph Woodruff on the 23d of Oct., 1855. Damages were claimed to $5,000.

The defendants alleged that the plaintiffs' patent properly construed could not cover the machine in question, and that they did not manufacture them, but only allowed Woodruff to make them in their shop.

Testimony was taken for both parties, on both issues. The plaintiffs proved use of such a machine by the defendants, but failed to prove that the manufacture was otherwise than as the defendants had said. They accordingly moved the Court to allow them to withdraw a juror, which motion was opposed by the defendants, but was granted by the Court, on the plaintiffs paying the same costs as in case of nonsuit.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Keller and Mr. Cutting. For defendants, Mr. Gifford.

### SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 6.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

*The Butchers' Real Estate Hide Association* vs. Phillips et al.—Complaint to be amended.

*Moore* vs. *Cornell*—Judgment for plaintiff in both cases.

*Lewis* vs. *Curtis*—Complaint dismissed.

*The People ex rel. Dunham* vs. *Postley*—Judgment for relators.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

*Bennett* vs. *Robbins*—Judgment for plaintiff with costs, unless defendant in ten days withdraw his answer and pay costs thereof, and serve an answer on plaintiff's attorney.

*Smith* vs. *Ætna Insurance Company*—Judgment for plaintiff; forms to be settled.

*Church* vs. *Halsey*—Decree for plaintiff with costs; form to be settled on notice.

*Fiedler* vs. *Traker*—Verdict of jury set aside and new trial allowed; costs to abide event.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Ingraham.

*Edward C. Robinson* vs. *Makala Baum.*—Motion to confirm report of referee granted.

*Thomas A. Houston* vs. *Charles Farnham.*—Order of reference to Edward P. Cowles, Esq.

*David Gwynne, &c.,* vs. *Thomas P. Kettell.*—Motion denied, with $9 costs.

*In the matter of Marvin J. Merchant.*—Order to show cause dismissed.

*Richard Field* vs. *Joseph Paulding.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Tuesday.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

This morning, on the opening of Court, the following gentlemen were impanneled as Grand Jurors:

Amos F. Hatfield, Foreman.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alfred P. Arnold, | Samuel Raynor, | Wm. H. Appleton, |
| Abraham Sands, | James Cropsey, | Hugh Auchincloss, |
| Henry A. Coster, | David F. Baker, | Ebenez. Collamore, |
| Uriah Hendricks, | Wm. Dumont, | Edward D. Nelson, |
| Jas. M. Halstead, | Alex. A. Osgbury, | Robt. Hoe, |
| Wm. Palen, | Thomas Hope, | David Ramsey, |
| | Jonathan R. Landon. | |

The customary oath having been administered, Judge Russell delivered his charge, as follows:

Gentlemen: It is laid down, by an eminent writer, that the Grand Jury system had its origin in England, at the time of the conflict between the power of the Government and the rights of the subject, and it was wrung from the Crown as the only means of protection by which the subject, appealing to the judgment of his peers, could be rendered secure against oppression; and that it was intended among us in much the same spirit, although no such reason existed for its formation, and, as the Constitution shows, was designed to be the means of protection to the citizen against false accusation, and the still greater danger of public clamor; for the Constitution says "That no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous offence, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury." The Grand Jury system may be, therefore, regarded as a protection to the citizen, and an auxiliary to public justice, and, when acting within that scope, must be necessarily sustained; but when it transcends it, when it can be used for the gratification of private malignity, or when wrapped in the secrecy and immunity with which the law invests it, its high prerogatives are prostituted to purposes frowned upon by every principle of law and of human justice, it may become an instrument dangerous alike to public and private liberty. You have jurisdiction over all offences committed within the City and County of New-York, cases of felony originate with you, but they had better first be heard before a magistrate, for then an opportunity is afforded the accused of answering the charge, and of offering testimony in explanation of the circumstances tending to establish guilt, and in case the charge should be malicious and unfounded, he has some responsible person that he may look to for redress; but when the complaint originates with you, this protection is denied the accused, for you are not responsible for any of your public acts, no matter how seriously a party may be affected by them. And in some of the States the Judges have refused to permit the Grand Jury to [illegible] complaints and have held *that the duty of the Grand Jury is* [illegible] This doctrine was held by Judge King, of Pennsylvania, in a late case where the Grand Jury came into *Court and stated that some of them had a knowledge* that the officers of a public trust company had appropriated the funds of the institution to their own private use, and asking that witnesses might be sent for for the purpose of examination and indictment. Judge King, in a very able address, refused the application, and in speaking of this limitation of authority, says: "That he regards it as alike fortunate for the citizen and the Grand Jury; for it protects the citizen from the persecution and annoyance which private malice or personal animosity, introduced in the Grand Jury room, might subject him to; and it conserves the dignity of the Grand Jury, and the veneration with which they ought always to be regarded by the people, by making them an umpire between the accuser and the accused, instead of their assuming the office of the accuser." The Grand Jury only hears evidence in support of the charge, and not in exculpation of the accused; and it was formerly supposed that they could never examine any other witnesses but those produced by the prosecution, and whose names were indorsed on the papers, but of late years the rule has been greatly relaxed, and as you are sworn to present the truth, if you are unable to satisfy yourselves from the evidence presented, you have the right and power to send for any other witnesses who may be likely to assist you in satisfying your minds as to the guilt of the accused, and in all cases you are to be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, before you find an indictment against any one—for past experience shows that indictments have been found against parties that have had no foundation either in law or in fact, and have been as false in fact as they were malicious in the motive which prompted them, and by it great injustice has been done, by keeping parties incarcerated in our prison for months, and placing a stain upon their characters that has affected them seriously in their business and other relations.

There is another class of cases, termed misdemeanors, which cannot originate with you, but must first be heard before a magistrate, and can only reach you by the defendant at the time of the preliminary hearing demanding a jury trial. Otherwise, they are disposed of at the Special Sessions, without indictment.

The law requires that I should call your attention to the statute of Usury. The taking of more than seven per cent interest for the loan of money is declared to be an indictable offence.

Also, the law prohibiting Lotteries. Any traffic is unlawful, and punished by fine and imprisonment.

Also the law of Extortion—the taking of larger fees than are allowed by law is declared unlawful.

Also the Prohibitory Law, which has been declared by the Court of Appeals unconstitutional; you will therefore find no indictments, as they cannot be sustained.

And also the Election laws. Any attempt to influence any elector in giving his vote or to deter him from the same, or to disturb or hinder him from the exercise of the right of suffrage—is declared a misdemeanor and punished severely by fine and imprisonment.

The law says that not more than twenty-three shall be sworn on the Grand Jury, sixteen of whom shall form a quorum, and it shall take twelve to find a bill, and the like number to reconsider it after it has been found.

All cases of an important or legal nature that may be brought before you either involving questions of law or otherwise you can consult with the District-Attorney. He can be present at your proceedings, and can, if you require it in intricate cases, assist you in the examination of witnesses, but when a vote is to be taken, you must be alone—not even the District-Attorney is allowed to be present.

The law makes it a misdemeanor for any of you to disclose the fact of an indictment being found against a party who has not been arrested; there is no necessity that any of your proceedings should be disclosed, and they had better be kept secret.

It has been the custom of this Court to permit the Grand Jury to fix their own hours for meeting and adjournment, and at present I will not interfere with that privilege, but my attention has been called by the *District-Attorney* to the fact of the large amount of business that now awaits your action, and of the utter impossibility for you to complete it, unless you hold each day a session of at least four hours. I would therefore suggest the adoption of that rule, for it is very desirable that the public business should be disposed of as speedily as practicable.

You can appoint one of your number to act as Secretary to keep a record of your proceedings.

You will now retire, gentlemen, and discharge the duties imposed on you by law.

The Grand Jury were then conducted to their room, and the ordinary business of the Court was proceeded with. A motion being made to admit Pandeen and Turner, implicated with Baker in the Poole murder, to bail, Judge Russell fixed the amount of bail for Pandeen at $3,000, remarking that but for the long time he had been in prison, the bail would have been $5,000. The amount of bail in the case of Turner was fixed at $500.

Peter Doyle was tried on a charge of burglary in the third degree. He was found guilty and sentenced to four years and six months in the State Prison.

Henry Twinkler pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Jane Campbell, arraigned for burglary in the third degree, was convicted of petit larceny. Sentence, six months in the Penitentiary and a fine of $50.

James E. Roberts, convicted on a charge of grand larceny, and sentenced to four years and six months in the State Prison.

Henry Thomas and Francis Thompson had judgment suspended.

At present Judge Russell is lenient.

## LONG ISLAND.

### Kings County Board of Supervisors.

The first meeting of this Board for the year was held yesterday afternoon.

On motion of Supervisor Bergen, Supervisor Wall was appointed Chairman *pro tem.*

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

The Board then proceeded to the Election of a Chairman, and the election resulted in the choice of Supervisor Lindsay. The other candidates were Supervisor Smith who received eight votes, and Supervisor Bergen who received one vote.

The newly elected members from the Wards in Brooklyn appeared in their seats, and the Clerk called the roll as follows: Hinman, McLaughlin, Studwell, Jerome, White, Bell, Bleeker, Adams, Hamilton, Smith, Campbell, Delaney, Wall, McClusky, Cunningham, Lindsay, Boutelle, Woodworth, Cross, Ryder, Bennett, Bergen, Schoonmaker, Schenck.

The minutes were read and approved.

INJUNCTION.

A copy of an injunction served upon B. H. Booth, elected as Superintendent of the Poor at the previous meeting of the Board to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Wm. Rushmore, Esq., was presented and the Committee on Accounts of the Superintendents of the Poor was directed to employ counsel to have the injunction removed.

The injunction was issued from the City Court upon the prayer of Jas. R. Leggett, who sets forth that at the time of the election there was no vacancy, and if there had been the Board had no authority to fill it.

COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

Mr. James Edwards, keeper of the County Penitentiary, presented his annual report of the number of prisoners committed to the Penitentiary for the year ending Dec. 31, 1856, viz.:

Males, 990; females, 464—Total, 1,454, making the increase over the number committed in the year ending with Dec. 31, 1855, 400.

Of the above number there have been committed: for drunkenness, 885; vagrancy, 232; petit larceny, 184; assault and battery, 99; drunk and disorderly, 38; disorderly, 5; assault, 5; illegal voting, 3; disturbing the peace, 3; indecent exposure, 3; malicious trespass, 2; keeping disorderly house, 2; attempt at picking pockets, 1; assault and battery with intent to kill, 1.

By the monthly report for December, it appears that there are at present 160 inmates of the Penitentiary—males 98; females 62.

Committed during the month, 105; discharged, 118. Both reports were filed.

FILLING VACANCIES IN COMMITTEES.

Supervisor Bergen moved that the Chairman be *requested to fill all vacancies in the Standing Committees* by the next meeting.

Supervisor White offered as a substitute "That the Chairman of this Board be and is hereby requested to present to this Board at its next meeting, an entire list of Standing Committees."

After considerable discussion, pending which Mr. Bergen informed the new members that the Committees could not be reörganised until the annual meeting in the Fall, the resolution of Mr. White was put and lost, and the resolution of Mr. Bergen was adopted.

A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Accounts of Superintendents of the Poor to examine into the accounts of Mr. Rushmore, late Superintendent.

THE CORONERS.

Supervisor Bergen presented draft of an act regulating the election of Coroners. It provides for dividing the County into four Districts, and that one Coroner be elected in each, and to reside therein during term of office, and in case of removal the office to be declared vacant.

Ordered printed and made the special order for next meeting.

The Board then adjourned for two weeks.

### Fire and Loss of Life in Brooklyn—Accidents.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the building formerly known as "Firemen's Hall," but more recently known as "Poplar Hall," corner of Poplar-street and Bugbies-alley, and was entirely consumed. The structure was large and was owned by Ex-Alderman Morrell, of the Second Ward, and was occupied in the basement by himself as a place for storing goods, and the upper stories as a ball-room, and a drill-room occupied by the City Grenadiers. Several houses adjoining—one occupied by James McKinney, another owned by Mr. Clarke, and occupied by several German families, and another occupied by J. C. Burnett, were slightly damaged.

When the inside of the building had nearly burned out, the side wall fell into the alley where several persons were standing at the time, and who escaped serious injury by [illegible] the house on the opposite side. The wall burst in the side of the opposite house, occupied by Mr. McKinney, who was confined to his bed, just as Officers Brown, Fulton, Collins and Clark, of the Second District Police were conveying him from the door. The bricks fell all about them, but almost miraculously all escaped serious injury.

Officer Barr, of the First District Police, while attempting to get at a cistern near the burning building, had one of his legs broken by a door falling upon him. In this cistern Engine Co. No. 9 placed their suction, and all of a sudden the flames burst out in that quarter, so that it was impossible for the firemen to remain with the machine. They attempted to drag it away by [illegible] in the cistern, and nothing was effected in this way; a stream of water was brought to bear upon the engine, and it was finally rescued in a damaged state. Quite a number of the members were badly burnt, and several were more or less injured by the falling rubbish.

By the falling of a wall a man named William Tuttle, of Hose Co. No. 1, was killed. He was not missed until yesterday afternoon, ten hours after the fire, when upon removing the rubbish his mangled remains were found. Deceased was 19 years of age, and resided with his parents on Bridge-street.

Mr. Morrell estimates his loss at $15,000, and was insured for $9,000 in the Irving, Excelsior, Hope, Washington, Relief, Farmers' and Mechanics', and Stuyvesant Insurance Companies. By the fire Mr. Morrell also lost 3 horses and several carriages, which were in the basement of the building.

Fifty State muskets were also destroyed. This fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, and it is the third time the buildings on this site have been fired within a few years.

### Found Drowned.

The body of a Swede, named John P. Boorman, was found, yesterday morning, in the water at Green's Wharf, between Fulton and Montague Ferries, Brooklyn, under circumstances which at first aroused suspicion of foul play. Deceased was employed as a watchman on board the bark Jeddo, owned by Messrs. Dunham & Dimon, lying at the above-named wharf, and was last seen alive last evening. The body was found in the water at the side of the vessel, and attached to it by a rope. No bruises or indications of foul play were found upon his person, but there were indications that some person had been on board with him the night previous. Coroner Redding has the matter in his charge for investigation, and will hold an inquest to-day.

### Kings County Court of Sessions.

Before Judge Morris and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

The January term of this Court was commenced on Tuesday morning.

A Grand Jury was impanneled, and, after the usual Charge, they retired to their labors.

For a wonder the attempt to obtain a Petit Jury was crowned with success—the only instance, we believe, on record when such a Jury was obtained on the first day of the term. This result is owing to the firm stand taken by Judge Morris not to summon talesmen.

Several offenders were arraigned, and the trial of causes will commence to-morrow.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day. Nos. 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 54.

### Brooklyn Board of Education.

The regular monthly meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon. No business of general interest was transacted.

## MARKET REPORTS.

*Markets, Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair demand, but at somewhat unsettled prices. Pearls, $7 87½@$8; Pots, $7 75@$7 87½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—There were 2,000 ℔s. American yellow sold at old rates.

CANDLES—Are salable and steady.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for at previous figures. Java, 13½c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 11½c.@12½c.; Rio, 9c.@11½c., and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10⅝c. ℔ ℔.

COPPER—Is rather quiet, but very stiffly held.

COTTON—The market is sparingly supplied while there exists a very good inquiry at improving rates, for desirable lots. We continue to quote Middling Uplands at 13¼c.; do. Gulfs at 13½c.@13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates ℔ ℔.

FISH—The demand is limited; prices are nominally unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is pretty brisk and buoyant, with sales reported of about 7,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary State | $6 15@$6 25 |
| Straight State | 6 25@ 6 35 |
| Favorite and Extra State | 6 35@ 6 75 |
| Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake | 6 30@ 6 50 |
| Common to Good Superfine Ohio | 6 50@ 6 70 |
| Fancy Michigan | 6 45@ 6 65 |
| Extra Michigan | 6 60@ 7 50 |
| Extra Indiana and Wisconsin | 6 60@ 7 50 |
| Extra Ohio | 6 80@ 8 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 6 80@ 7 00 |
| Extra Genesee | 7 00@ 8 75 |
| Extra Missouri | 6 75@ 8 75 |

Canadian rules quiet, at former rates. Superfine to extra commands from $6 35@$7 62½ ℔ bbl.; 450 bbls. found buyers thereat. Southern is brisker, but infirm. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,300 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 85@$8 and $9 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, at $3 80@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand and is steady, at $3 25 for Jersey, $3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer*, of the 1st inst., gives in its annual review of the St. Louis Produce Market the following comparative statement of the quantity of Wheat-Flour manufactured in St. Louis during each of the last six years:

| | Bbls. | | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1851 | 408,099 | 1854 | 503,357 |
| 1852 | 388,184 | 1855 | 602,352 |
| 1853 | 457,076 | 1856 | 652,418 |

St. Louis extra Flour has an established reputation in the Eastern cities equal to any other, and will soon be as well known in Europe as at home. The country, especially along the navigable rivers, is speckled with flouring mills, every town of any importance having one, and some, three or four, involving heavy investments of capital, and turning out cargo after cargo of a strictly merchantable article, which finds its way to our numerous bakeries, to the coast, to the Tennessee and Arkansas rivers, to the Atlantic cities, and even to South America. In a few years the mills of the West, situated as they are, in the midst of the greatest grain growing region on earth, will be able to supply the wide world with bread, and cheap bread at that.

FRUIT—The market is tame; prices are infirm.

GRAIN—Wheat is more sought after, yet the prices offered do not satisfy factors and, in consequence, business is restricted. Sales have been reported since our last of about 38,000 bushels, including good Western White at $1 75; ordinary to choice Western Red at $1 40@$1 59, and ordinary to good Southern White at $1 70@$1 75 ℔ bushel. Rye remains in slack request, yet it is steady, at 87½c.@92c. for ordinary to choice, ℔ bushel. Oats are salable and firm at 49c.@51c. for Ohio and Lake; 46½c.@48½c. for State; 43c.@46c. for Jersey; and 40c.@44c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley is in limited demand, and is nominally quoted at $1@$1 30 for inferior to choice, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 35@$1 42½ ℔ bushel. Corn is in very moderate request, at drooping prices. There were sales reported to-day of about 21,000 bushels, at 64c.@66c. for unsound; 67c.@70c. for mixed, in store and delivered; 68c.@70c. for new Southern Yellow; 70c. for new Southern White, and 71c.@74c. for old Northern and Southern Yellow and White, ℔ bushel.

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT AT ST. LOUIS DURING EACH OF THE LAST ELEVEN YEARS.

| | Bushels. | | Bushels. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1846 | 1,838,925 | 1852 | 1,668,423 |
| 1847 | 2,482,877 | 1853 | 2,668,896 |
| 1848 | 2,194,786 | 1854 | 2,340,917 |
| 1849 | 1,792,585 | 1855 | 2,931,197 |
| 1850 | 1,300,988 | 1856 | 4,515,640 |
| 1851 | 1,700,708 | | |

RECEIPTS OF CORN AT ST. LOUIS DURING EACH OF THE LAST SIX YEARS.

| | Bushels. | | Bushels. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1851 | 1,457,748 | 1854 | 1,795,180 |
| 1852 | 735,256 | 1855 | 2,947,265 |
| 1853 | 1,049,120 | 1856 | 1,098,664 |

HAY—Sales were made of 600 bales River at 95c.@$1 for shipment; and $1 06¼@$1 12½ for local use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Messrs. Larkin & Co., of St. Louis, in their trade circular for Jan. 1, say: The receipts this year are about 7,200 tons less than in 1855. Stock unsold, 1,657 bales, against 7,958 bales at this date last season, and its value fully $20 ℔ ton higher. We quote cash prices, to-day, at from $150@$155 ℔ ton for undressed; $200@$210 ℔ ton nominally for dressed; (the stock being exhausted;) $90@$100 ℔ ton for brake tow; 9¾c.@10½c. ℔ ℔. for bale rope, and 17½c.@17c. ℔ yard for bagging, with large stocks of rope, very light supply of bagging, demand almost wholly limited to home manufacturers, and holders confident of closing out before arrival of new crop. The imports here for past eight years have been as follows:

| | Bales. | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 | 49,000 | 1853 | 63,000 |
| 1850 | 61,500 | 1854 | 78,500 |
| 1851 | 64,500 | 1855 | 92,500 |
| 1852 | 49,500 | 1856 | 57,500 |

The crops of Missouri will probably be one-fourth larger than last season, and of very superior quality; the yield of Kentucky is reported a full average and staple good; the Cotton crop will not exceed three millions of bales; stocks of Bale Rope unusually heavy with probability of Hoop Iron being substituted to some extent; demand for Cordage purposes quite limited, and large shipments of Gunny Cloth known to be on the way; and taking into consideration the most important items connected with American Hemp we believe prices here will range from $125@$135 ℔ ton during the Spring. Receipts of Bale Rope 54,218 coils, against 39,000 coils last season. Hempseed scarce and worth $1 ℔ bushel.

HIDES—Are in good request at very full prices.

HOPS—New continue quiet, yet firm, at from 7c.@10c. ℔ ℔. Old rule dull and nominal, at 5c.@6c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—[illegible]

LATHS—[illegible]

LEAD—[illegible] brisk and steady.

LEATHER—Sole is in lively request at full and buoyant prices.

LIME—Rockland rules scarce and quiet at steady prices—95c. for Common, and $1 30 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand continue limited at unchanged figures. New-Orleans, 55c.; Porto Rico, 37½c.@52½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 45c.@50c.; and Clayed Cuba, 36c.@40c. for sour and sweet, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is in fair request, and is quoted at $1 37½@$1 50 for Common, ℔ 310 ℔s., and $1 60 for No. 1 and White, ℔ 280 ℔s. Tar and Pitch are inactive at old figures. Crude Turpentine is moderately inquired for, and is held at from $3 75@$4 ℔ 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine is in pretty good demand, and is generally worth 48c.@50c. ℔ gallon. The Wilmington, N. C., *Herald* publishes some interesting statistics of the export trade of that place for 1856, and says: The exports of Spirits Turpentine this year, (1856,) contrasted with last year (1855) falls short 8,421 bbls.; Crude Turpentine, [illegible] bbls.; Rosin [illegible] bbls.; and Pitch, [illegible] bbls. There has been exported 18,668 bbls. Tar more than last year.

OILS—We have nothing really new to notice in this line.

PROVISIONS—Pork is unchanged—sales having transpired of about 550 bbls. in lots, at $19 87½@$19 50 for old Mess; $20@$20 12½ for new do., and $16 87½@$16 12½ for new Prime, ℔ bbl. No old Prime offering. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 8½c.@8⅝c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand at 9½c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7⅝c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is in pretty good request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, at from 9½c.@11c. ℔ ℔. Lard is salable and firm. The transactions since our last reach about 950 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in good demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 1,100 bbls., at $9@$10 for new Prime; $10 50@$12 25 for Country Mess; $10 50@$12 25 for repacked do.; $14 50@$15 for new Chicago Mess, and $15 50 for extra do. do. ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$23 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $17@$19 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is abundant and depressed at 15c.@21c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@29c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales transpired to-day of about 75 tcs., common to choice, at $3 50@$4 31¼ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has not varied much.

SEEDS—Are quiet and somewhat nominal.

SPICES—Sell slowly at old rates.

SUGARS—Are moderately inquired for at steady prices, with sales reported of a few hundred hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9c.@10c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—10,000 ℔s. prime were taken at former rates.

TOBACCO—The demand is fair; prices are very firm. Larken & Co., of St. Louis, in their annual trade circular for January 1st, report the year's receipts 5,914 hhds. and 3,317 boxes, against 7,246 hhds. and 5,331 boxes last year. Prices unprecedentedly high, and an improvement anticipated on the lower and medium grades before Spring. The stock here is reduced to 124 hhds.

WHISKY—There were 390 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 27c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were gradually improving. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ ℔.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ℔ bushel; Rosin, 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 30s.@35s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

### Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. DE LIZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

*Per Europa.*] New-York, Tuesday Noon, Jan. 6.

Flour—State and Western—Since my report of the 29th ult. per *Canada*, via Boston, we are in receipt of advices, per *Fulton* and *Niagara*, with Liverpool dates to the 20th ult. The market, with fair receipts, has ruled dull during the week—the closing rates being about 15c. below the quotations reported per *Canada*. For forward delivery nothing is doing.

Wheat—Little has transpired in our market since the sailing of the *Canada*; some inquiry has however existed for the Peninsula.

Indian Corn—Has been in very limited request since my last—good supply offering.

Rye—In light supply—90c.@92c. ℔ 56 ℔s.

Freights—To Great Britain have advanced. To London—Flour, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ℔ bush. Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@8½d. ℔ bush. Havre—Flour, 65c.@70c. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 20c. ℔ bush. Marseilles—Flour, 90c. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 22c.@23c. ℔ bush. Lisbon—Flour, 90c. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 20c. ℔ bush. Cadiz—Flour, $1 ℔ bbl.; Grain, 26c. ℔ bush. Santander—Flour, $1; Grain, 24c.@25c.


## NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Princess Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 49 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ... 119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 32 Beekman-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 238 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 300 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 260 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 138 East 27th, and 119 Nassau

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 246 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD ... 120 Water-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS. (Importers) ... 61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BRO'S., PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, Have removed from No. 116 3d-av. to THEIR NEW MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS Nos. 326 to 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York. Where, with their increased facilities, they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES, which they offer on the most favorable terms FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER. Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase if desired. This department attended to by J. M. Pelton.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF would respectfully invite purchasers of Pianos to their choice assortment of premium Pianos. They are acknowledged superior to any other manufacturer's square Piano, and have found great approbation by the following eminent artists: Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Paul Julien, Mr. A. Gockel and Mr. M. Strakosch, by whom the best references are willingly given. Our Pianos were awarded premiums at the exhibition of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-4. All our Pianos are warranted. SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF. No. [illegible] Broome-st., near the west side of Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW 7-OCTAVE, first-class Boston Pianos, in carved and plain cases, for rent, at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and harmoniums for sale or rent. New pianos at great bargains for cash. S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

ORGAN-HARMONIUMS.—ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED pamphlets, (32 pp., 8vo.,) descriptive of these *new and beautiful parlor and Church instruments, will be sent free to any address, on application to the undersigned.* MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS TO LET—At $2, $3, $4, $5 and $6 a month, or for sale, the cheapest in New-York. Music taught in a few lessons and Pianos tuned, by Prof. DUMSDAY, at No. 225 Grand-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

BEAUTIFUL-TONED ROSEWOOD PIANO-Forte, double round. For sale cheap at the private residence of J. W. FIELDER, No. 119 Lexington-av. Can be seen at any time.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN. New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season. Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

## GROCERIES.

USE THE BEST. JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS. The purest article in use. For making biscuit and cake beautifully light, it excels the best baking soda. Sold at all the groceries in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. Manufacturing Depot, No. 114 Warren st., New-York.

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET [illegible] ... CHARLICK, corner of [illegible].

MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE.—A VALuable marble bed in Westchester County, from which was taken the stone for the New-York Custom-House and Stewart's store. [illegible] Harlem Railroad, and only 18 miles distant from the City. [illegible] four good dwellings [illegible] United States. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$9,500.—FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL-built brick house, with all the modern improvements, [illegible] East 19th-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, SOUTH SIDE of 38th-st., near 5th-av., house No. 28, four-story brown-stone front, [illegible] Inquire on the premises, or at No. 169 East 21st-st.

BEEKMAN-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The five-story marble-front building No. 85 Beekman-st. is offered for sale. A rare opportunity for a good investment. Particulars on application to JOHN W. OLIVER, No. 42 Ann-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY IN JERSEY CITY.—A place of 21 acres, ½ mile from depot, 25 miles from New-York, accessible hourly. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, 37 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

FOR SALE—DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY ON Water near Beekman-st. [illegible] Washington-st., corner Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. [illegible] Grove-st. [illegible] Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK dwellings, Nos. 17 and 19 West Washington-place. Lots, 22.4x98.9; houses, 22.4x40x44 feet. For price and terms, inquire at No. 15 West Washington-place.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE and lot No. 109 Madison-av., near 30th-st.; possession on May 1. Inquire of JAMES DE GRAY & Co., No. 18 Warren-st.

## HOUSES TO LET.

HOTEL NEAR BROADWAY TO LET.—The large five-story building on the [illegible] corner of Broome and Elm sts., containing about [illegible] rooms, and in good order and repair. [illegible] Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 138 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

STORE NOS. 4 AND 6 WARREN-STREET, about Broadway, now about being built, to let. [illegible] obtained by applying to JOHN B. SNOOK, Architect, No. 12 Chambers-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS store No. 348 Broadway, [illegible] CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSTON.

## HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE FROM MAY 1, A good house, with modern improvements, in a pleasant location. [illegible] Box No. 1,500 Post-Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—ABOVE 14th-st. and West of 4th-av., by a small, quiet family. The best of references given and expected. Address with every particular, including rent, E. H. J., Box 3,718, Post-Office.

## FARMS FOR SALE.

WESTERN LAND AGENTS, LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN. New-York agency at the office of CLARK & WILLIAMSON, Bankers, No. 31 William-st. [illegible]

FARM—CRANBERRIES—FOR SALE—A farm of about 100 acres, [illegible] cranberries, [illegible] Office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY houses, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depot. [illegible] Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 169 Broadway.

$5,000 OR $10,000 OF CASH AND A fine farm of [illegible] acres in Westchester County, will be given for two or three good houses in town. [illegible] A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

## STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 25th and 26th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery. [illegible] For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDING corner of Elm and Franklin sts., [illegible] Broadway. Croton water, [illegible] Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam pipe.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

## AGRICULTURAL.

SEEDS, SEEDS, SEEDS.—J. G. WAITE, Seed merchant, No. 181 High Holborn, London, England, has spared neither time nor expense in making his stock of seeds equal, if not superior, to any house in the kingdom. His priced catalogues are now ready, and will be forwarded post free on application.

The following are a few leading articles selected from his catalogue, which he can recommend with great confidence:

Daniel O'Rorke Peas, the earliest in the world.
Flack's Blue Imperial do., very fine.
Harrison's Glory do.
Champion of England do.
[illegible] do.
Ne Plus Ultra do.
Waite's King of the Marrow do.
Bishop's new long-podded dwarf do.
Improved Dwarf Marrow do.
Large Windsor beans.
[illegible], fine.
Early London White Brocoli, fine.
White Cape do. true.
Giant white do. extra.
Waite's King of the cabbage.
[illegible] do.
Early York do.
Red Pickling do.
Large drumhead do.
Flat Dutch do.
New intermediate carrot.
Selected Altringham do.
Scarlet horn do.
Improved long red do.
Early Walcheren cauliflower.
Waite's Alma do.
Crystal white celery, very fine.
Giant red do.
Large Musselburg leek.
Waite's white Cos lettuce.
London green Cos do.
Red-bordered Victoria.
Red cabbage do.
Drumhead do.
Mammoth cabbage do.
White Spanish onion.
White globe do.
Brown Spanish do.
Silver skinned do.
Parsley.
London long scarlet radish.
Red round do.
White do. do.
Large cabbage Savoy.
Sweet marjoram.
Thyme.
Swede turnip or ruta baga.
Large London Swede or do.
Improved purple top Swede do.
Green top Swede or do.
Red globe turnip.
White do. do.
Purple top Scotch or bullock turnip.
Green top do. or do. do.
Orange jelly turnip.
Waite's eclipse do.
Italian rye grass.
Long red mangold wurzel.
Yellow globe do.

A general catalogue of agricultural, garden and flower seeds can be had on application of J. G. WAITE, Seed Establishment, No. 181 High Holborn, London, England.

## AUCTION SALES.

William T. Boyd, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLS—AT STORE NO. 60 Nassau-st. THIS MORNING, Jan. 7, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] new and second-hand furniture, [illegible] mahogany and rosewood parlor [illegible] rich crimson and maroon velvet, hair cloth, &c.; [illegible] tables, sofas, [illegible] chairs, [illegible] rosewood piano-forte with solid carved legs, fine furniture of all kinds, mattresses, pillows, [illegible] paintings, pictures, clocks, silver-plated and China ware of the newest patterns, castors, cake baskets, and a general assortment of household articles.

Tuttle Morrell, Auctioneer.

CHINA ORNAMENTS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, Accordeons, Fancy Goods, also, various articles of Cabinet Furniture, will be sold THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st.: 2 rosewood piano-fortes, 2 rosewood secretaries, rosewood tables, marble tops, silver-plated coffee urn and cake baskets, bronze ware, mantel clocks, paper maché tables, toilet, elegant table, ornamented Russia fur capes, muffs and victorines, [illegible] dining tables, sofas, chairs, lounge and sofa bedsteads, Grecian bedsteads, spring mattresses, corner-stands, bookcases, cottage bedsteads, washstands, Brussels [illegible] &c. Ladies, attend, and are guaranteed from disappointment.

Albert H. Nicolay, J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BROOME-STREET TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell as above the desirable house and lot known as No. 397 Broome-st., near Eldridge-st. The house is a two-story and attic brick dwelling; will rent for about $600 per annum; contains Croton water. Size of lot [illegible]. Half of the purchase-money can remain in for a term of years. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

Grosvenor S. Savage, Auctioneer.

DIBBLEE, HAGLEY & SAVAGE WILL sell at their salesroom, No. 23 Cedar-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 8, at 10½ A. M., dry goods, fancy goods, fancy cotton, linen and [illegible], furs, [illegible] cloaks, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, [illegible] and [illegible] goods; an invoice of imported steamer [illegible] and ruled letter paper and envelope paper, [illegible] the attention of stationers and the trade; made-up carpets and clothing; will be sold in lots to suit City and country dealers. Liberal cash advances made upon consignments.

Samuel Osgood, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT.—The extensive sale of house furnishing goods, &c., which commenced yesterday at the stores of Robert Davis, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., will be continued THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) and TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) each day at 10½ o'clock A. M. To-day's sale will include cutlery, [illegible] plated ware, Japan goods, China vases, Britannia metal goods, 50 dozen superior English and American door mats, fancy goods, &c., &c., under direction of the United States Trust Company as receivers.
SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., No. 51 Nassau-st.

Tuttle Morrell, Auctioneer.

HAVANA AND GERMAN CIGARS AT AUCTION—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., a choice stock, including Operas, Star of the West, La Confianzas, Regalias, Leonoras, Espanolas, Fancy Boxes, Rachel, La Patria. A few more left in packages of twenty-five.

Edward S. Franklin, Auctioneer.

BY E. S. FRANKLIN & CO.—SALE OF furniture, carpets, mirrors, paintings, fancy goods, &c., THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 83 Nassau-st., comprising a general assortment, which must be sold, to close accounts and pay advances.

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN WYOMING VALLEY, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.—The North Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at public auction on the premises to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, four tracts of unsurpassed Coal Land. Said lands are situated [illegible] North of Wilkes-Barre, in the heart of the Wyoming Coal Field, and contain together about [illegible] acres, as follows: Wagner Tract, (No. 1,) [illegible] acres, [illegible] perches; Wagner Tract, (No. 2,) [illegible] acres, [illegible] perches; Apple Tract, 84 acres, [illegible] perches; Carey Tract, 66 acres, 26½ perches. These Tracts adjoin each other, and are crossed in part by the North Branch Canal, just completed to the New-York State line—by the Plank Road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, and by the route of a contemplated Railroad from Nanticoke to [illegible], connecting at that point with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Coal is opened and being mined on all sides of them, and for farming purposes they are unsurpassed. Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M., Jan. 22, 1857. For further particulars, address JOHN D. TAYLOR, No. 9 South Water-st., Philadelphia, or STANLEY WOODWARD, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.
Dec. 17, 1856.

## INSURANCE.

THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HAS REMOVED ITS OFFICE FROM No. 209 Pearl and No. 38 Wall-st., to No. 37 Wall-st., (Corner of Jauncey Court.) Where it will continue to insure on buildings, personal property of every description, on the most favorable terms, and solicits a continuation of public favor.
BENJAMIN H. ROWELL, President.
Asher Taylor, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 31 [illegible] CAPITAL [illegible] PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital [illegible] securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
[illegible], Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| JOSEPH WALKER, | WILLIAM F. MOTT, |
| JOHN HALSEY, | EDWARD WOOD, |
| ROBT. L. CASE, | WM. DENNISTOUN, |
| WM. H. HUSSEY, | EDMUND W. CORLIES, |
| EDWARD WILLETS, | CHAS. E. PARKER, |
| JOHN D. WARREN, | CHARLES ELY, |
| WM. H. ABBATT, | WM. BIRDSALL, Jr., |
| EDWARD MERRITT, | SMITH LAWRENCE, |
| HENRY BARROW, | JOSEPH LAWRENCE, |
| EDWARD HAIGHT, | R. M. WHITLOCK, |
| JAMES G. GARNER, | SAMUEL C. PAXSON, |
| RICHARD P. BRUFF, | D. CROMWELL, |
| S. T. VALENTINE, | E. J. DONNELL, |
| JOHN R. WILLIS, | GEORGE H. BEYER, |
| ROBT. L. MURRAY, | DAVID D. KEELER, |
| WM. ALLEN BUTLER, | EDW'D CROMWELL, |
| J. B. WYNKOOP, | MATTHEW MITCHELL, |
| JOHN ALLEN, | GEO. R. GRINNELL. |

NEW-WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, office No. [illegible] Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.) Cash Capital, $200,000, ALL PAID IN.

This company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in the City.

DIRECTORS:

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|---|---|---|
| Thos. A. Emmet, | Jno. M. Furman, | Benj. C. Townsend, |
| David Millikin, | P. A. Hegeman, | Robert Le Roy, |
| Geo. M. Groves, | P. Thompson, | [illegible] Morgan, |
| Gabriel Mead, | Wm. Birdsall, | P. Crossman, |
| Jas. H. Wilson, | C. V. S. Connolly, | S. W. Gaines, |
| [illegible] Werner, | P. C. Burlaage, | Archd. T. Finn, |
| Ira Smith, | James Corse, | G. Griswold, Jr., |
| [illegible] | Fred. G. Swan, | Edwin Thorne, |
| [illegible] | Lewis J. Bellows, | James K. Fell, |
| [illegible] | John Randall, | Robt. Emmet, Jr., |
| Arthur Leary, | Charles Tuttle, | David Logan, |
| Richard Hards, | C. L. Beckwith, | David Jones. |

THOS. A. EMMET, President.
GABRIEL MEAD, Vice-President.
Samuel A. Patterson, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $200,000, with a large surplus. Office No. [illegible] Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hugh Laing, | Silas Brownson, | G. A. Townsend, |
| C. W. Lawrence, | B. R. Eno, | Don A. Cushman, |
| E. Townsend, | John Watson, | U. J. Smith, |
| C. H. Sweetzer, | Jos. W. Corlies, | Alfred Willis, |
| Ellis Willis, | Samuel Willets, | S. L. H. Ward, |
| Stuart C. Marsh, | Wm. K. Strong, | Robert M. Bruce, |
| John Penfold, | S. T. Nicoll, | J. S. Boyd, |
| John Compton, | Geo. Griswold, Jr., | A. Y. Delvaille, |
| D. Henry Haight, | Mosh. S. Hunt, | Henry S. Leverich, |
| Jos. Lawrence, | Thomas Small, | L. Turnure, |
| L. S. Suarez, | J. H. Ransom, | |

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons in town or country in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Prof. JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,531 New-York Post-Office. The employment is suited to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in any person's dwelling; secured by copyright; sales as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE, at a bargain, a new Panorama of Fremont's Overland Route to California, the owner having no time to attend to it. Address A. A. D., box No. 1,132 New-York Post-Office.

## BUILDING MATERIALS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER has got some neat marble mantels which he will sell at nearly half-price for cash if called for in one week, at No. 178 Avenue B, near 11th-st., New-York.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES, Halls, [illegible], dining-rooms, conservatories, &c., [illegible] For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

## PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 17 and 19 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

LIQUOR LABELS—FOR GINS, BRANDIES, Rums, Wines, &c. New styles, just published and for sale by F. L. DANFORTH, Label Publisher and Job Printer, No. 82 Fulton-st., corner of Cliff.

THE OWNER OF A FULL LOT, IN Chatham-st., between Duane and Pearl sts., on the westerly side, being about to erect thereon a first-class store, hereby advertises for proposals thereof, from parties desirous of occupying the same for a term of 5, 8 or 10 years, both for the whole building, or the store and basements, and lofts separately. None but parties having means to carry on a large business and furnish first-class references, [illegible] address Box No. [illegible]

## MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—This purely vegetable remedy continues to exert the properties of an alterative with unfailing effect. It quickly removes all impurities from the blood which generate and feed disease. The cures it performs are, therefore, radical and thorough. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising: first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each [illegible]

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the immediate cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Beware of handbills and advertisements stating that Dr. HUNTER has removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop can be had at any place, except at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834, by the writer of this, and the present and only proprietor. It is a villainous conspiracy by a plurality of unprincipled quack doctors, to rob Dr. HUNTER of his hard-earned reputation as a skillful and honorable physician. Remember that Dr. Hunter's Red Drop can only be had genuine at the old Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st.; all others are base and wicked counterfeits of this wonderful remedy, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., No. 316 Broadway, pupil of Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT of this City, and RICORD of Paris, who is the first living authority in diseases, &c., of the sexual system, may be confidentially consulted for the cure of this important class of diseases, which includes all nervous, seminal, and kindred complaints. Dr. H. tenders to the afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," "medical little books," "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases [illegible] as they may appear. Consultations in English or French.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted.) Strictures, seminal weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured, without painful operations, nauseous medicines, or troublesome restrictions. By application in the recent stage of disease a speedy cure is obtained. A new, strictly non-mercurial treatment in old constitutional cases. All letters must inclose a fee. Address Box No. 869 Post-Office. Strangers visited at their hotels if necessary.

Gravel, Piles, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Female Complaints, &c., successfully treated.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—28th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

SPERMATORRHEA OR NOCTURNAL EMISSIONS CAN BE CURED.—Nature has provided a remedy. That remedy I have discovered. This is no "Medical Treatise," no "Curative Instrument," no "humbug." Sent on receipt of one shilling or four stamps. Address Box No. 300, Middletown, New-York.

## INSTRUCTION.

TO LADIES.—THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTfully announces to the ladies of New-York and its vicinity that his Drawing and Painting Academy is open every day, as well for ladies' classes as private lessons. He can likewise accommodate ladies with pastel and oil-paintings, as well as studies of his own collection, which they may copy at their residences.
Prof. S. SCHUSTER, No. 765 Broadway.

BOYS AND MEN PREPARED FOR BUSINESS at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, become quick in figures, rapid business writers, practical book-keepers, and learn more in one quarter than in one year at ordinary schools. Two seats will be vacated on Thursday, Jan. 8, by students going into business. Apply day or evening.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. There are four departments, viz.: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Seven assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, corner Broadway and Amity sts., and at No. 156 2d-av.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Taught every day and evening at Mr. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 289 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing-classes [illegible] lessons, including stationery. Commutation by the month or quarter.

JERSEY CITY.—THE MISSES ROUSSELLE'S school for young ladies will reopen Monday, Jan. 5. A few children can be received as boarders, on moderate terms. For references, &c., apply at No. 45 Grand-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. [illegible] Warren-st. [illegible]

## FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.—We issue drafts on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland. In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Also, [illegible]
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, solicited for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances, in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st. References—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., ISSUE MERCANTILE AND TRAVELING LETTERS OF CREDIT, Available in any part of the world.

J. T. VANDERHOOF, STOCK COMMISSION BROKER, No. 17 William-st. Loans negotiated.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000.—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Canal Debt and the enlargement, completion and construction of the Canals of this State for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1856, and authorizing a loan for the enlargement and construction of the Canals," passed April 8, 1856, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 15th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, payable quarterly on the first day of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, 1874. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 20th day of January next, at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 20th day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Dec. 17, 1856.
HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Gov.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

A TEN PER CENT. AMPLY SECURED INVESTMENT.—The property of the BRECKENRIDGE COAL AND OIL COMPANY has been appraised by sworn Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of Kentucky as provided by law, at FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS on the Company's entire property for an amount not exceeding NINE PER CENT. of the appraised value are now offered for sale at a price that will net the purchaser TEN PER CENT. on the investment.

These Bonds are of $500 each, and are payable in five years from July 1 last, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually.

The subscriber now offers these Bonds for sale, AT RETAIL, at $350 each, which, upon computation, will be found to equal Ten per Cent. per annum on the money invested.
JOHN THOMPSON,
No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 9, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of this Company that an installment of five dollars ($5) on each share of the capital stock of the Company, on which twenty-five dollars per share has been heretofore assessed, has been made payable on or before the 15th day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th of January, and opened on the 22d. By order of the Executive Committee.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be charged on all installments paid after the 15th January from that date.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD CO., New-York, Dec. 29, 1856.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
D. PALMER, Secretary.

BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.—An Election for Seven Directors of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 36 Broadway, New-York, on the second Tuesday in January, 1857. Polls open from 12 till 3 o'clock P. M. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held after the close of the polls, for the transaction of such business as may be laid before them. By order of the Board.
J. G. DUNCAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1857.

THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY wish to purchase twenty-five thousand dollars of either issue of their bonds, and invite offers of them to be addressed to the Trustees of Sinking Fund of Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., to the 15th inst.
J. B. WARING, President.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.—THE SEVEN PER cent. Water Loan of the Corporation of the City of New-York, redeemable on the 1st day of February, 1857, will be paid at the Comptroller's Office, on the surrender of the Certificates duly receipted, on or before Feb. 2. Interest on said Loan will cease on the 1st day of February, 1857.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 2, 1857.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 16, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the Election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Jan. 4 to the 14th inclusive.
H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 9, 1856.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors, and transaction of other business.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Dec. 26, 1856.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held at the office No. 174 Centre-st., on MONDAY, the 12th day of January next, from 11 to 2 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst. until after the election. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by
STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS—NO. 31 Pine-st., draw on the Bank of London; issue drafts and credits on Chicago, and make collections in the principal towns and cities of the West and Northwest. Payments in Chicago ordered by telegraph.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Gas Light Company will be held at their office in Irving-place, corner of East 15th-st., on MONDAY, the 12th of January next, from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
S. H. HOWARD, Sec'y.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of this Company due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.
A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, and titles of Real Estate carefully examined, at reduced rates. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, Counselor at Law, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the Register's Office.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—ADvances made upon vessels at sea, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

## EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. DOMBALIER & CO. are prepared to forward packages and parcels of every description to Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Puerto Principe, St. Jago de Cuba, &c., by the United States Mail steamers, on the 3d, 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month. All goods forwarded by this express are promptly delivered without extra charge.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.
Office in Havana, No. 6 Mercaderes-st.

## REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Exchange Bank Buildings, No. 63 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

HEWITT & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO No. 20 Exchange-place.

## LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

## DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 480 Grand-st., corner Willett.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 that shall have been deposited three months previous to the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 7th January will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
STEPHEN CUTTER, First Vice President.
MOSES SMITH, Second Vice-President.
STEPHEN HAFF, Third Vice-President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—CORner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be added to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. THURSTON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, cor. Bleecker-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF the Institution have ordered a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent., and five (5) per cent. per annum to be paid on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, payable on and after the 19th of January. All dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal. By order.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-ST., New-York, Jan. 5, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for 6 months, ending Dec. 31, payable on and after the 21st inst. to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the books on the 31st of December last.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, has this day declared a dividend of three per cent., equal to 50 per share to the holders of the preferred stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 5, next, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 33 Pine-st. The transfer books and the transferred stock will be closed from Dec. 27 to Jan. 5.
W. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE METROPOLITAN ERRAND AND CARRIER EXPRESS CO. have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. upon their working capital out of their net earnings for the past six months, payable on and after the 10th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine-st. Transfer books closed. By order of the Board.
L. P. CRANE, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. on [illegible] declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday (5th) of January next, at the Banking House, No. 108 Broadway. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order of the Board.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 26, 1856.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1856.

IRVING BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF four (4) per cent. out of the profits of the six months ending this day will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after the 10th day of January. The transfer book will be closed to that day. By order of the Board.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Dec. 26, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 2d January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 5, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. out of the earnings of the past 6 months, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad-st.—New-York, Jan. 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 6th inst. at the office No. 7 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
WM. R. DUSENBERRY, Sec'y.
New-York, Friday, Jan. 2, 1857.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 8th.
HUBERT GIROUX, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1857. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., New-York, Jan. 2, 1857.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the Stockholders on demand.
D. PALMER, Treasurer.

HANOVER BANK, New-York, Dec. 27, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on Wednesday, Jan. 7, ensuing. By order of the Board.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-STREET—New-York, Dec. 29, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. for the past six months payable on and after Jan. 2, 1857.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 74 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1857. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on the 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 2, 1857. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 6, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of fifteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday the 12th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—A Dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 8th of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
By order of the Board.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1856. G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 27, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next. By order of the Board.
SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PATERSON AND HUDSON Railroad Company have declared a dividend of four (4) per cent., in cash, payable to Stockholders on the 5th January, 1857, at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York.

DIVIDEND.—THE PATERSON AND RAMAPO Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., in cash, payable to Stockholders on Jan. 5, 1857, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th of January.
By order of the Board,
Dec. 30, 1856. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—CONTINENTAL BANK, DEC. 24, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Monday, the 5th day of January next.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, YESTERDAY, BEtween William-st. and Broadway up to the corner of Chambers-st., the following notes:

One note of Selz & Cohen, 60 days from Jan. 6, 1857, $6,000, payable at the Shoe and Leather Bank.

One note of Seligman & Stettheimer, 8 months, from Sept. 6, 1856, $1,600, payable at the American Exchange Bank.

One note of S. Stettheimer & Co., 8 months, from Oct. 30, 1856, $2,173, payable at the American Exchange Bank.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above notes, payment having been stopped at the Banks. The above reward will be paid to the finder at
SELZ & COHEN'S, No. 51 Vesey-st., up stairs.

LOST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT 18 coupons of $30 each, due 1st January, 1857, cut from certificates No. [illegible] to [illegible] inclusive, and [illegible] of the temporary loan of the city of Brooklyn, have been lost and the payment thereof stopped. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same.
GEO. S. BRENNAN, No. 46 Wall-st.
New-York, Monday, Dec. 8, 1856.

$15 REWARD.—LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENing, Jan. 4, somewhere between 4th-st. and the Greene-st. M. E. Church, a gold LINK BRACELET. The finder will receive $15 reward by returning the same to No. 141 Greene-st.

FOUND.—FOUND, IN BROADWAY STAGE NO. [illegible], a lady's Reticule with money in it. The owner can get it by calling at the office of the Metropolitan Hotel and proving property and paying for this advertisement.

## BANK NOTICES.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.—No. 128 Bowery.

DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED THAT THE interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and at the rate of five per cent. over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto, on the 19th of January, on the [illegible] Interest not called for will draw interest as principal from the 1st of January. All deposits made on or before the 10th January will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
I. O. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, March 6, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued by J. SELF, an individual Banker (Farmers' Bank, Mina, Chautauqua County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Department.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 8, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by R. VAIL, an individual Banker (Delaware County Bank, Ramapo), must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
H. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.
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SAVINGS BANK INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. All moneys deposited on or before THURSDAY, Jan. 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1. Bank open DAILY from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st. (two doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 to 2 o'clock P. M., until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; five per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before 10th of January, will draw interest from the 1st.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. [illegible], Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will commence interest from the first.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Jan. 3, 1857.—THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY BANK (Banking Association) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Albany City Bank, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 15th of January will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, [illegible] Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. CHARLES MILLER,

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest, 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for seventeen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, January 12th, from 1 to 3 o'clock; also, for three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. The Transfer book will be closed from December 27 until January 13.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, No. 351 THIRD-AVENUE.—All sums of $1.00 and upwards deposited in this Bank on or before 15th January next, will draw interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and 5 per cent. for larger amounts.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec'y.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, [illegible] corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2 and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

BANK OF REPUBLIC, PROVIDENCE.—Parties wishing to sell these bills will do well to call this week, on C. E. LE BARON, No. 2 Wall-st.

## RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern for Piermont and intermediate stations. Newburg Express at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday, Jan. 5, 1857.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.

6 o'clock A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.

8:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.

4 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome, or 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M.; and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 8:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 5:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
May 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:10 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., [illegible] 12 M., [illegible] stopping at all way stations; 11 and 4 [illegible] Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($20 and $18.50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11:15 A. M.; Emigrant, 5:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M., and East Albany at 6:15 and 10:45 A. M., and 5:20 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE [illegible] Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, [illegible] Hartford [illegible] New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at [illegible] M. and 3 P. M., respectively.
S. ASHBURNER, Chief Eng'r. and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD [illegible]
WM. M. SMITH, [illegible]

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE [illegible] H. F. FARRINGTON'S [illegible] Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

## FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. [illegible]

[illegible]

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From New-York to Liverpool, Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

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|---|---|
| PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | CANADA, Capt. Lang. |
| ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | AMERICA, Capt. Wickman. |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | NIAGARA, Capt. Wylie. |
| AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. |

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.

[illegible]

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURG, [illegible] tons, Wm. Cumming, Commander.
NEW-YORK, [illegible] tons, Robert Craig, Commander.
GLASGOW, [illegible] tons, [illegible], Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURG.... Saturday, 10th January, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW.... Saturday, 31st January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK.... Saturday, 14th February, at 12 o'clock M.

[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

[illegible]

FOR ANTWERP VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The new iron screw steamship CONSTITUTION, Captain E. Pearson, will leave for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATE OF PASSAGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| In First Cabin | [illegible] |
| In Second Cabin | [illegible] |
| In Steerage | [illegible] |

No freight taken after Saturday, Jan. 17, and no bills of lading signed, or parcels received on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers, apply to
AUGUST BELMONT, No. 50 Beaver-st.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL steamship ERICSSON, Capt. Lowber, will depart with the U. S. mails for Liverpool on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The ATLANTIC will succeed the ERICSSON, and sail Jan. 31. The Ericsson will be found to have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having accommodations unequaled for elegance or comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. Any others will be returned.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP EUROPA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The EUROPA, J. Leitch, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 A. M. The ASIA will sail on the 21st inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Skinner, will leave Pier No. 13 N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., taking passengers for all of the above places. She will arrive in Norfolk on Sunday evening, from which place passengers for the South can proceed by the great Mail Route, by [illegible] Petersburg [illegible] or Richmond [illegible] Fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage, half-price. Apply on board, or to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 22 Broadway.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

BY EDWARD W. KINGSLAND, SURROGATE of the County of Hudson, in the State of New-Jersey.—ALEXANDER A. THOMSON, of the City of New-York, having made application to me [illegible], setting forth that JOHN THOMSON, late of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, [illegible] and that it is necessary [illegible] of his estate [illegible] to show cause, [illegible] at the Surrogate's Office of the County of Hudson, on the [illegible] day of [illegible] at the hour of 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, why letters of administration of the estate of the [illegible] should not be granted to the said Alexander A. Thomson, and that this order be published in the New-York *Daily Times*, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, for the space of four weeks at least once in each week preceding said day. Dated this 2d day of December, A. D. 1856.
d31-law4wW E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—GEORGE E. RIPLEY and WILLIAM D. JUDSON against NORMAN CUTTER.—To NORMAN CUTTER.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, in said City, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and ninety-six dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the 2d day of [illegible], besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1856.
ja1-law6wW CHARLES JUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MORAN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the late residence of [illegible], corner of Atlantic and Court streets, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated Nov. [illegible], 1856.
CATHARINE MORAN, LANDON LENSON, Executors.
n28-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY B. MEAD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at their residence, No. [illegible] Hicks-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 14, 1856.
M. MEAD, SARAH MEAD, Administrators.
n26-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of Legrand Smith, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1856.
WALTER S. McINTOSH, Administrator.
d-17-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. SNIFFEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of SWIFT & SHAMAN, [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1856.
[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DR. JOHN H. WHITTAKER, late of the City of New-York, physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 29 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 14, 1856.
o15-law6mW FREDERICK W. READ, Executor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF WILLIAM MARLOW.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of WILLIAM MARLOW, lately doing business in Grand-st., in the late city of Williamsburg, (Brooklyn, Eastern District,) to present their claims, duly authenticated, to the undersigned, assignee of said MARLOW, at the store of ABENDROTH BROTHERS, No. 235 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 23, 1856.
JOHN ABENDROTH,
Assignee of WM. MARLOW, No. 235 Water-st., New-York.

10-CENT PHOTOGRAPHS—10 FOR ONE DOLLAR.—By HOLMES' last invention at the one-shilling Daguerreotype Dépôt, the cheapest and most expeditious picture-shop in America, taking over 1,000 portraits daily, by 25 artists at No. 289 Broadway.

# NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] This is perfectly [illegible] ... should [illegible] their own sex, and [illegible] ... of fellowship and to [illegible] ... They are [illegible] ... dating so far back [illegible].

It is [illegible] years since the *first female medical* [illegible] ... *but students and colleges have* [illegible] ... with incontestable rapidity. Boston and Philadelphia have *Female Medical Colleges*, [illegible] ... Cleveland and Cincinnati have opened their doors to women.

As New-York seems destined to become the central [illegible] ... it is but fair that we should give a passing glance at the most prominent actors [illegible] ... the best known female practitioners at present located in New-York.

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the pioneer among these heroic innovators, has received an orthodox education, and is a graduate in [illegible] ... in 1849, at Geneva College, with high honors, after which she studied for three years in Europe, where she was received with marked courtesy by the members of the profession, and granted free access to the hospitals and medical institutions. She has practiced in New-York for the last five years with considerable success. Miss Blackwell is somewhat [illegible] ... quiet and lady-like in manner, [illegible] would scarcely detect in her [illegible] ... the firmness and decision which [illegible] required for the accomplishment of [illegible].

[illegible] Blackwell, who recently graduated in [illegible] ... bringing high testimonials from distinguished European physicians. She is young and enthusiastic, with prepossessing manners, and [illegible] qualified to aid her sister in carrying [illegible] project — the establishment of an institution in which women can enjoy the benefit of [illegible]. The sisters are aided by Miss Maria Zakrzewski, formerly Chief Accoucheuse of [illegible] Berlin. They have the prestige of [illegible] education, and experience in their undertaking. The trio reside at No. 79 East Fifteenth-street, where they have established a temporary Dispensary for the relief of indigent females, while waiting the maturity of a more extensive plan.

Dr. Lydia F. Fowler, who is somewhat known to the public through her physiological lectures, has a professorship in Dr. Trall's Hydropathic College, though we understand she is of the eclectic order herself. Several other women physicians, but they are chiefly hydropathists, are located in New-York and Brooklyn.

We have a mortal horror of quacks and quackery, and are glad to see that the leaders of this movement have qualified themselves of every educational advantage within their reach. If women are to become physicians, it is good policy to give them every facility for becoming capable and skilled ones. Open the hospitals to them — the clinics will be none the [illegible] for their presence. The need [illegible] among their own sex. [illegible] nothing by the new order of things, [illegible] the doctors, and their miseries the public can bear with fortitude.

## New-York Historical Society — Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the New-York Historical Society occurred last night in the small chapel of the University. The attendance of members was very [illegible]. Hon. Luther Bradish, the President, occupied the Chair.

The business of the meeting was transacted in the usual order. Of the routine papers presented, the most interesting was the report of the Domestic Secretary, (Rev. Dr. Osgood,) who, at the close of his [illegible] stated the fact that he had been informed by Mr. Peter Cooper, when that gentleman [illegible] New-Year's call on him on Thursday last, that there was no doubt of the realization of the [illegible] telegraph enterprise between Great Britain and America, and further, that this medium [illegible] was not to be suspended even in the event of a war between the two countries, inasmuch as each would continue to employ its own cipher, and neither would interfere with the use of the [illegible] by the other.

Mr. De Peyster submitted the report of the Trustees of the Building Fund, which expressed their entire satisfaction with the manner in which the erection of the Society's new fire-proof edifice has progressed thus far. The amount requisite to complete the building is stated to amount to some $16,000, for the immediate raising of which the report makes an earnest appeal.

The Treasurer submitted his annual report, which exhibited the continued prosperity of the Society in point of funds. At the date of the last annual report there was in the hands of the Treasurer the sum of $762 83. This, added to the receipts of the last year, made a sum total of $4,816 12. The expenditures [illegible], leaving in the hands of the Treasurer a balance of $1,173 84. The outstanding debts make a total of some $4,000.

The Librarian presented his annual report, which gave an interesting résumé of the labors, progress, and achievements of the institution during the year [illegible].

Mr. Schell read the report of the Executive Committee. It stated that the number of members now belonging to the Society to be upwards of 1,200, more than [illegible] are paying members, and the remainder are life-members, or have become so by contributing the requisite amount to the building fund.

The reports were appropriately referred.

Mr. De Peyster addressed the Society on the advisability of the members taking the initiative in the matter of raising the $16,000 needed for the building fund.

Mr. [illegible] Brown sustained the views of the previous speaker, and suggested the propriety of the Committee on Subscriptions calling on the members at their places of business for contributions. His remarks were embodied in a resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Schell, the Society proceeded to ballot for officers for the current year.

Messrs. [illegible] and Verplanck were appointed tellers. They reported that 59 votes were cast, and that each of the following gentlemen received 58, save Dr. Osgood, whose votes were 51:

President ............ Hon. Luther Bradish.
First Vice-President ............ Rev. Thomas De Witt.
Second Vice-President ............ Frederic De Peyster.
Foreign Cor. Secretary ............ Rev. Edward Robinson.
Dom. Corresponding Secretary ............ Rev. Samuel Osgood.
Recording Secretary ............ Andrew Warner.
Treasurer ............ William Chauncey.
Librarian ............ George H. Moore.

From this it will be seen that all the officers of the last year were elected, without exception.

Mr. [illegible] Lawrence was then introduced, and read the paper of the evening, entitled "New-York in the Revolution."

He began by describing the progress made by a rising City in the spread over scenes once characterized by rural beauty, and thence proceeded to speak of the topographical features of the City of New-York and its suburbs just previous to the Revolution. After referring to the social character of the City at that early period, he entered on the subject proper, and related in brief, but comprehensive and striking review, the leading events which occurred in New-York during the war; — the abandonment of the City by Washington — its subsequent occupation by the Royal army — the great fire which devastated the City in 1776 — the hard times which prevailed among the people in 1778 — the gayeties of the troops — the suffering of the patriot-prisoners — the despondency with which the Tories were seized when informed of the capture of Burgoyne — the second great fire in 1778 — the busy commerce and luxurious style of living which afterwards prevailed among the Tory gentry — the close of the war — the departure of the loyalists — the reëntry of Washington into the City as the successful General of the patriot army. These are the mere outlines of his subject Mr. Lawrence connected by a graphic detail of minuter incidents and judicious selection.

Mr. Schell moved in flattering terms the thanks of the Society for the paper just read.

Dr. Francis and Mr. De Peyster sustained the motion and recounted, the latter especially, several curious incidents corroborative of statements in Mr. Lawrence's paper, and illustrative of the unprecedented growth of this City.

Rev. Dr. Wilson, an Indian clergyman of the Iroquois tribe, and one of the Society's corresponding members, added a few words expressive of his thanks for the generous aid that had formerly been rendered by the Society to his tribe, and appealed in behalf of the spread of education among his people.

Mr. Schell's motion was then adopted unanimously.

The President then appointed the following gentlemen as the Executive Committee for the following year: Augustus Schell, Marshall S. Bidwell, Benj. H. Field, Rev. Francis L. Hawks, John Romeyn Brodhead, Erastus C. Benedict, Benj. Robt. Winthrop.

On motion, the Society adjourned.

## Lecture on Nicaragua by Ex-Consul Fabens.

An audience of eighty persons assembled last night, at the Broadway Tabernacle, to hear a lecture on Nicaragua, by Mr. J. W. Fabens. The climate, soil, and productions of that country, its social, industrial and political condition, were successively passed [illegible]. Gen. Walker, the lecturer [illegible] the great Southern Republic of Nicaragua, on the 16th of June, 1856. [illegible] that fertile and romantic soil was opened a new and fruitful [illegible] of the North. To such, Nicaragua was indeed the land of promise. Its climate [illegible] ... The land was finely diversified with hills, valleys, lakes and rivers. The inhabitants were 250,000 in number, of whom 10,000 were whites. For fertility, it [illegible] was unrivaled. Yet the stranger, landing at San Juan, would behold, to his surprise and discouragement, a low swampy region, rank with a superabundant vegetation, and reeking with miasma and infection. But all tropical abundance of fruits and foliage would there greatly bless, and, after all, it was a great place for making money. The great drawback to the [illegible] prosperity of Nicaragua was its want of good roads. But if man had done little for it, nature had done much. Lakes there, in a great degree, take the place of roads. No country in the world is better irrigated. Natural productions are nowhere else surpassed. Cotton of a superior quality, is plentiful. The coffee is equal to any in the world, not excepting the far-famed Mocha. The cocoa is without parallel. The mineral treasures of Nicaragua are vast. A new California exists there. The working of the mines could not fail to be a most profitable investment. In its mineral, agricultural and industrial resources, it offers the finest field for enterprise, combined with temperance, that the world has now to show.

The lecturer was frequently cheered during the delivery of his discourse, and was warmly applauded at its close.

## Army Affairs.

### COURT-MARTIAL.

By order of the President, conveyed by the document we give below, a Court-Martial has been convened in this City for the trial of First Lieutenant Joseph Updegraff, of the 5th Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon Levi H. Holden, of the Medical Department. The first session of the Court convened yesterday, at 11 o'clock, at the Quartermaster's Department, No. 6 State-street, fronting the Battery, but on account of the severe cold, and the inconvenience of the room where they were assembled, the Court adjourned to meet at another place in the same building at 11 o'clock this morning.

The charges, which have been preferred by the General-in-Chief, are said to be disobedience of orders, and neglect of duty. They are characterized as of a grave character, as all charges must needs be which subject an officer to the ordeal of a court-martial.

It seems these officers were charged with the duty of transferring a detachment of invalid soldiers from a Southern post where they had lost their health, to Fort Wood, which is at Bedlow's Island, in this harbor. The men were shipped from New-Orleans, and reached this port during one of the cold snaps which occurred early in December, the officers in question accompanying them. Upon their arrival in the City, however, the soldiers were put on board a launch, to be sent to their quarters at Fort Wood, while the officers, who had long been deprived of the luxuries and comforts of civilized life, went their way in search of refreshments, &c. The omission to see the sick soldiers snugly placed in charge of the commanding officer at the Island, it is understood, forms the basis of the charges against them; although the men all reached their destination in safety.

Lieutenant Updegraff has always sustained a high position in the Army, and was, we believe, promoted for his bravery in the Mexican War. Dr. Holden has been long in the service, and has secured for himself a good position as Surgeon; and both seem to have the sympathy of their associates in the trying position they are placed by this arraignment before a court-martial.

War Department,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Monday, Dec. 29, 1856.

Special Order, No. 169.

By instructions from the President of the United States, a General Court-Martial, constituted as hereinafter specified, will assemble in the City of New-York, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday the 6th day of January, 1857, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of First Lieutenant Joseph Updegraff, Fifth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Levi H. Holden, Medical Department, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

DETAILS OF THE COURT.

Col. Joseph K. F. Mansfield, Inspector General's Department.
Brevet Col. Harvey Brown, Major 2d Artillery.
Lieut. Col. John J. Abercrombie, 2d Infantry.
Brevet Lieut. Col. Daniel T. Chandler, Captain 3d Infantry.
Brevet Lieut. Col. Robert C. Buckman, Major 4th Infantry.
Brevet Maj. James H. Carlton, Captain 1st Dragoons.
Brevet Maj. Henry H. Sibley, Captain 2d Dragoons.
Maj. Albemarle Cady, 6th Infantry.
Maj. John Sedgwick, 1st Cavalry.
Capt. Robert E. Clay, Quartermaster's Department.
Capt. Marcus D. L. Simpson, Subsistence Department.
Brevet Capt. Henry F. Clark, First Lieutenant 2d Artillery.
Capt. James G. Barton, Ordnance Department.
Capt. Wm. B. Johns, 3d Infantry, is appointed *Judge Advocate of the Court.*

And the President further directs that if any of the officers named in the foregoing details shall fail to attend, the Court shall, nevertheless, have authority to act, provided the members present shall not be less than nine, as no other officers than those detailed can be convened without manifest injury to the Department.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant-General,
President General Court-Martial.

ARMY APPOINTMENT.

Major Wood, of the 6th Infantry, has received the appointment of Paymaster of the Army, in place of Major Hagner, who died at Fort Brown, Texas, in December.

## Republican Germans.

The German Republican Central Committee met on Monday evening, at Richter's, in Forsyth-street, delegates being present from the fifteen Wards in which German Republican organizations have been maintained. The Committee was permanently organized by the election of the following gentlemen as officers for the year 1857:

*President* — Fred. Kapp, Twenty-second Ward.
*Vice-President* — A. Frank, Twenty-first Ward.
*Recording Secretary* — Henry Vanselow, Fourteenth Ward.
*Corresponding Secretary* — Edward Robinson, Jr., Fifteenth Ward.
*Treasurer* — Henry Lenden, Fourteenth Ward.

Messrs. Kapp, Vanselow and Lenden held the same position last year, and were unanimously re-elected.

## Dispensaries.

Following is the monthly report of the Dispensaries in the City of New-York:

| Patients treated during Dec., 1856. | At the Dispensaries. | At their Dwellings. | Total. | Adults. | Children under 15 years. | Vaccinated. | Prescriptions Dispensed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Dispensary | 2067 | 600 | 2667 | 2129 | 538 | 38 | 7970 |
| Northern | 440 | 248 | 788 | 476 | 311 | 36 | 2087 |
| Eastern Dispensary | 875 | 347 | 1222 | 779 | 443 | 38 | 3414 |
| Demilt Dispensary | 1615 | 540 | 1855 | 859 | 496 | 36 | 3477 |
| North Western Dispensary | 730 | 187 | 917 | 585 | 412 | 18 | ..... |
| Totals | 5469 | 1739 | 7207 | 4819 | 2230 | 200 | 14948 |

Aggregate number to whom medical services and medicine were rendered gratuitously during the month December: Males, 3,089; females, 4,125.

Nativity. — 2,551 patients were born in the United States, and 4,696 in foreign countries.

Partial Results. — Sent to Hospital, 368; died, 68.

The principal causes of death were scarlet fever, marasmus and consumption.

The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the pulmonary and cutaneous systems; and among the most important were variola, scarlatina, and phthisis pulmonalis.

## The Icy Sidewalks.

Mr. John Clay, while walking through Mott-street, yesterday, slipped on the ice and fell heavily on the pavement, thereby fracturing one of his arms. He was taken to the Hospital.

Mrs. Sherlock, residing at No. 122 West Sixteenth-street, also fell yesterday, while walking up Eighth-avenue, in the vicinity of Twenty-fifth-street, and sustained some internal injuries. She was conveyed home by the Tenth Ward Police, and medical assistance called.

Numerous casualties, like the above, occurred yesterday, and call for the strict enforcement of the ordinance requiring property owners to see to it that the ice and snow in front of their premises are speedily removed.

## Fires.

IN FOURTH-AVENUE.

A fire broke out about 11 o'clock Monday night, in the grocery and liquor store of George Lambert, No. 311 Fourth-avenue. The entire building was destroyed — loss to Mr. Lambert about $1,000, insured in the Clinton Insurance Company for $1,000. The building belonged to Mr. John Freeman — loss $1,000, fully insured. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

IN CEDAR-STREET.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered on the second floor of No. 69 Cedar-street. It originated under the stairway. Loss trifling.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes. — Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 2 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country. — Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. — G. R. Woodward & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and effective gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

G. R. Woodward & Co.,
No. 73 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"Planche, or the Lively Fairies." — This most magnificent pantomime, now being performed with great success at Purdy's National Theatre, is the most gorgeous, effective and stupendous ever produced in America, and must be seen to form any idea of its vast immensity. It is attracting large audiences, and as fashionable as any place of amusement in town. The comedy of the "Attic Angel" will commence the performance, then the grand pantomime, and the whole to conclude with the beautiful moral drama of "Temptation."

[Advertisement.]

S. Coates & Co., Portable Gas Works. — We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. Coates & Co., Office No. 276 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills. — Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, and all skin or muscular diseases, can be radically cured, if the Ointment be rubbed into the part affected, as salt is rubbed into meat. No external disease can long withstand the combined power of these wonderful medicines. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A dentist's office was burned at Brooklyn, Dec. 11, 1856, from a fluid lamp exploding, and several hundred dollars' worth of dentist's materials destroyed. Pratt's Safety Lamp cannot explode for any known cause. Wholesale dépôt, No. 166 Broadway; retail, No. 601 Broadway. Prices 50, 63 and 75 cents each.

[Advertisement.]

Wood's Hair Restorative. — We intended to give some statement of the merits of this, the best of hair restoratives, but they are crowded out. We will return to the subject. In the meantime all whom it may benefit had better give it a trial. — *Cincinnati Sun.* Sold No, 312 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The Throat and Lungs. — Dr. Robert Hunter, having returned from Europe, may be consulted as heretofore by those who are suffering from Bronchial or Pulmonary affections. No. 828 Broadway.

# LONG ISLAND.

## Annual Renting of Pews in Plymouth Church.

*The annual renting of the pews of Plymouth* Church, Brooklyn, took place last evening. A large representation of the members of the Church and congregation, interested in securing sittings for the coming year, was present at an early hour; and the body of the house, and the front seats in the galleries remained filled during the entire evening. The scene was lively and interesting, as the pews were sold at auction to the highest bidders. The eagerness manifested to secure available seats, it was remarked, was greater than on any former occasion in the history of the Church.

Printed catalogues, giving the number of each slip with its *fixed valuation* for one year, were distributed throughout the building. In addition, however, to this stipulated annual rent, more than two-thirds of the entire number of pews were sold at a *premium*.

Mr. Cook, of Foster's auction-house, was the auctioneer, and harrangued the bidders from the church-desk. The premium for the first choice ran up to a hundred dollars, while that for the second and third fell but little below that figure. The number of slips on the catalogue was 296, of which 202 were rented, and of the latter, 174 at a premium. The amount of the fixed rental of all taken was $10,000, and the amount of premium, within a fraction of $3,000 — making a total of $13,000.

The premium for last year was $1,750, while the total amount, including the premium, was about $10,000 — showing an increase for the present year of $3,000.

The pastor of the Church, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was present throughout the evening, and perhaps seized this occasion of returning, as early as possible or convenient, the numerous calls of his congregation on New-Year's Day. At all events, he underwent such a hand-shaking and general greeting as must have reminded him of that pleasant yet laborious occasion. A great many ladies were present, who contributed a social element to the scene, and the evening was made not only one of business, but also of pleasure.

## A Good Story Spoiled.

The New-York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says:

"A good story is told of the too sanguine Black Republicans of Brooklyn. Before the election they hired a room in the Brooklyn Museum building, agreeing to occupy it as their head-quarters, at a stated rent, until Fremont was elected! The landlord being a good Democrat and sound Buchanan man, refuses to release them, and intends to make them suffer for their folly."

We are sorry to spoil a good story, because good stories are scarce commodities; but the above is not only not true, but just the reverse of the truth. The "landlord" in question, Mr. Cammeyer, is, himself, a good Republican, and has given a new lease of the hall since the election.

# NEW-JERSEY.

## Attempt to Commit Suicide.

A man named Baldwin, a native of Connecticut, attempted to commit suicide on Monday night at Mortimore's Hotel, in the City of Hudson, by cutting his throat. He succeeding in severing one artery, when he was discovered. Dr. Olcott, of Jersey City, being near at hand, was called in and dressed his wound. No reason can be assigned for the act. He is a now in comfortable circumstances, and has been engaged in putting up machinery in Aldridge's Oakum Works.

## Attempt at Burglary.

Sunday night, as an ex-policeman was passing the shoe store of J. A. French, at 12 o'clock, he discovered a light within. He stopped to investigate, and the burglars inside hearing him stop left by the back way without their plunder.

## Flogging a Witch to Death.

We find the following very singular story in the Brownsville (Texas) *Flag*. The transaction is said to have occurred about a month ago:

It seems that a young lady of Matamoros, was taken sick, and an old lady in the neighborhood, reported to have some skill in the virtue of herbs, was solicited to visit and administer to the patient. From some cause or other, the old lady failed to attend, and suspicious reports were circulated that the old lady had bewitched the young one. The authorities were petitioned to compel the attendance of the old one. Officers were sent to take her before her supposed victim, and these miserably ignorant wretches reported that they on several occasions repaired to her domicil and could not find her at home, but found instead a suspicious looking black cat. After several efforts, however, they found the old woman at home instead of her cat, and she was taken to the presence of the invalid. But her herbs failing to restore the sick to health, and the meddlesome black cat persisting in following its owner, and being by the neighbors found in the room of the invalid instead of her mistress, fixed the opinion fast in the minds of these ignorant people that the old woman and the black cat were one and the same person; that she, being a witch, could take the form of the cat and assume her own shape at will — that the invalid was a victim of her diabolical art. With these convictions, it is said, they sought out the unfortunate old creature, and securely tied her up, and with thongs cruelly flogged her to death as a witch.

In justice to the civil authorities of Matamoros, we are happy to state that they were not a party to the tragic part of this singular transaction, and that they [illegible] in arresting the actors.

They manage in Rhode Island so as to lay by something for a rainy day. Last year the Savings Banks of the State had nearly $1,000,000 on deposit — with an aggregate of 27,000 depositors, an increase the latter of 3,700 over 1855.

## Naval Court-Martial.

TRIAL OF COMMANDER JAMES H. ROWAN, OF THE BRIG BAINBRIDGE, FOR MISCONDUCT.

A Court-Martial was called yesterday morning at the Navy-Yard at Philadelphia, as we learn from the [illegible] of that city, for the consideration of charges preferred against James H. Rowan, Commander of the brig *Bainbridge*. The charges implicate the accused in the commission of various acts tending to the destruction of good morals, while in his official capacity, in the years 1855 and 1856. The following document, under the seal of the Secretary of the Navy, will best explain the peculiarities and minute particulars:

*Charge and Specifications of a Charge preferred by the Secretary of the Navy against James H. Rowan, a Commander in the Navy of the United States.*

CHARGE — SCANDALOUS CONDUCT, TENDING TO THE DESTRUCTION OF GOOD MORALS.

*Specification 1.* — In this, that on or about the 14th day of May, in the year 1854, the said Commander James H. Rowan, while commanding the United States brig *Bainbridge*, was drunk on board the said brig in the Straits of Magellan.

*Specification 2.* — In this, that on or about the 4th day of June, in the year 1854, the said Commander James H. Rowan permitted and took part in a riot in his cabin, on board the said brig *Bainbridge*, at sea, of which brig he was then the commanding officer; the captain, officers, crew and passengers of an emigrant ship being then on board said brig *Bainbridge*, and cognizant of such riotous proceedings.

*Specification 3.* — In this, that on or about the 19th day of July, in the year 1856, on board the said brig *Bainbridge*, at sea, the said Commander James H. Rowan did, while under the influence of intoxicating liquors, without provocation, assail Passed Assistant-Surgeon John Rudenstein with abusive and threatening language.

*Specification 4.* — In this, that on or about the 24th day of September, in the year 1855, the said Commander James H. Rowan, on board the said brig *Bainbridge*, then under his command, did indulge to such excess in intoxicating drinks as to require medical treatment for *mania-à-potu.*

*Specification 5.* — In this, that on or about the 7th day of February, in the year 1856, the said Commander James H. Rowan, on board the said brig *Bainbridge*, then under his command, did indulge to such excess in intoxicating drinks as to require medical treatment for *mania-à-potu.*"

*Specification 6.* — In this, that on or about the 28th day of July, in the year 1856, the said commander, James H. Rowan, was drunk and riotous at the American Hotel at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Specification 7. — In this, that on or about the 6th day of June, in the year 1856, on board the said brig *Bainbridge*, at sea, the said commander, James H. Rowan, did accept a challenge from Lieutenant Charles E. Fleming, to fight a duel.

J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy.
Navy Department, Dec. 15, 1856.

## MARRIED.

Jessup — Minor. — In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at All Saints' Church, by Rev. Wm. H. Eigenbrodt, Mr. Samuel J. Jessup, of Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Mary J., daughter of the late Rev. T. Minor, of this City.

☞ Cleveland papers please copy.

## DIED.

Corwin. — In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, Alfred T., only child of William L. and Sarah L. Corwin, aged 4 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 33 Charles-st., without further notice.

Merrill. — In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, of scarlet fever, Adeline Page, youngest daughter of James F. and Sarah J. Merrill, aged 3 years and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 141 Eldridge-st.

Slater. — In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 4, William Slater, in the 33d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the house of Mrs. Egbert, No. 179 West 28th-st., corner of 8th-av.

Timpson. — In this City, on Monday, Jan. 5, William Timpson, son of the late William Timpson, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av., on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

Wolfe. — In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 3, Christopher Wolfe, of this City, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Grace Church, on Wednesday afternoon, the 7th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

Terry. — At Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 5, suddenly, Van Rensselaer Terry, aged 55 years and 10 months.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, No. 37 Washington-terrace, Hoboken. His friends and relatives, and also of his sons, John R. and Van Rensselaer, are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

Campbell. — At Lebanon Springs, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 28, Mrs. Sylvia Campbell, aged 65 years.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

## Sales at the Stock Exchange... Jan. 6.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $6,000 | Indiana State 5s.. | 84 | 6 | N. H. & Hart. RR.. | 120 |
| 500 | do | 84¼ | 400 | Reading RR.....opg | 88½ |
| 5,000 | Virginia 6s | 89¾ | 100 | do | 88½ |
| 1,000 | do.....s3 | 89¾ | 300 | do.....s3 aft opg | 88½ |
| 1,000 | Missouri State 6s.. | 87 | 200 | do | 88¼ |
| 4,000 | N.Y. Cen. RR. 6s.. | 87½ | 100 | do.....s30 | 88½ |
| 1,500 | N.Y. Cen. RR. 7s. | 100¾ | 500 | do | 88½ |
| 3,000 | Hud. Riv. R. 2d m. | 84 | 100 | do.....b60 | 88½ |
| 4,000 | Hud. Riv. R. 3d m. | 65 | 100 | do.....b60 | 88¾ |
| 2,000 | Harlem R. 1st m. | 79 | 100 | do.....b60 | 89 |
| 6,500 | Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds. | 97¼ | 500 | Harlem RR.....b60 | 18¼ |
| 6,000 | do | 97¾ | 25 | Galena & Chicago R | 121½ |
| 1,000 | do | 97½ | 100 | Hud. Riv. R.R....b60 | 31 |
| 10,000 | T. H. & Al. 2d Mt. | 73½ | 250 | do | 30 |
| 110 | Bank Com. Scrip. | 102½ | 200 | Mich. Cen. R.R...b60 | 95 |
| 20 | Corn Ex. Bank | 109¼ | 100 | do.....c | 93¾ |
| 40 | Mechanics' Bank.. | 118 | 100 | do.....s60 | 93 |
| 200 | Canton Co.....b60 | 22½ | 150 | do.....s60 | 93¼ |
| 50 | do | 22½ | 100 | do.....s60 | 93½ |
| 500 | Cum. Coal Co. | 17 | 150 | do.....s60 | 94¼ |
| 100 | do.....b60 | 17¼ | 600 | M.S. & N.I. R.R. b30 | 90 |
| 100 | do.....c | 16½ | 250 | do.....b30 | 90½ |
| 100 | do.....b60 | 17¼ | 150 | do.....s30 | 89 |
| 10 | Pacific M. S. Co. | 87 | 474 | do | 89 |
| 50 | Penn. Coal Co...b60 | 102 | 100 | do | 89¼ |
| 200 | N. Y. Cen. R.R...b3 | 94¼ | 100 | Ill. Cen. R. R...b60 | 125½ |
| 15 | do | 94½ | 200 | do.....b60 | 125½ |
| 500 | do.....s60 | 94 | 250 | do.....c | 124½ |
| 1100 | do.....c | 94 | 130 | Cleve. & Pitts R. R. | 57½ |
| 150 | do | 94¼ | 110 | do.....c | 57¾ |
| 50 | do | 94½ | 100 | do.....b60 | 57¾ |
| 50 | do.....s60 | 94 | 100 | Cleve. & To. R. R. s3 | 77¼ |
| 100 | Erie Railroad | 63½ | 600 | do.....b15 | 77½ |
| 1050 | do | 63½ | 250 | do.....s3 | 77¾ |
| 500 | do.....b3 | 63½ | 300 | do.....s3 | 77¾ |
| 100 | do.....b10 | 63¾ | 300 | do | 77¾ |
| 100 | do.....b5 | 63½ | 500 | do.....b60 | 78½ |
| 100 | do.....s60 | 63 | 100 | do.....b60 | 78¾ |
| 200 | do.....s30 | 63 | 125 | Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R. | 96 |
| 200 | do.....b30 | 63¼ | 50 | do.....b60 | 96¼ |
| 200 | do.....b30 | 63½ | 5 | do | 95¾ |
| 100 | do.....b30 | 63½ | 100 | Mil. & Miss. RR.. | 77 |
| 1500 | do.....c | 63 | 25 | La Cr. & Mil. RR...c | 60 |
| 100 | do.....s30 aft 7 | 63¼ | 100 | do | 69¼ |
| 200 | do.....b10 | 63½ | 10 | do | 70 |
| 150 | do.....b3 | 63 | 200 | do.....Feb. 1 | 70 |
| 450 | do.....s3 | 63 | 50 | do.....b30 | 70¼ |
| 500 | do.....b60 | 63½ | 50 | do | 69¾ |
| 300 | do.....b60 | 63½ | 30 | Pan. R. R. b3 ex div. | 95½ |
| 100 | do.....b3 | 63½ | 50 | do.....b60 | 94½ |
| 10 | Third Av. RR. | 88 | | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3,750 | Ohio St. 6s, '60.. | 102¼ | 800 | Clev. & Tol. R..b15 | 77¼ |
| 1,000 | Ind. State 5s. | 84 | 100 | do.....tw | 77¼ |
| 1,600 | Ill. Cen. RR. bs.. | 97¾ | 200 | do | 77¼ |
| 10,000 | do.....b10 | 97¾ | 200 | do.....b10 | 77¾ |
| 10,000 | do.....b3 | 97½ | 700 | do.....b15 | 78 |
| 1,000 | Ill. Fd. Bs. w. p. | 94 | 100 | do | 77¼ |
| 2,500 | N. Y. Cen. R. 6s. | 87¼ | 200 | Erie Railroad....b60 | 63¼ |
| 100 | Cumb. Coal Co. | 17 | 400 | do | 63½ |
| 200 | Reading RR....s60 | 88¼ | 400 | do.....s60 | 62¾ |
| 100 | do.....b30 | 88½ | 600 | do.....b30 | 63¼ |
| 250 | do.....opg | 88¼ | 200 | do | 63 |
| 44 | Mich. Cent. RR. | 95 | 100 | do.....s30 | 62 |
| 200 | Mic. So. & N. I. R. | 88¼ | 50 | do.....s15 | 63 |
| 100 | N. Y. Cent. RR. | 93½ | 200 | do.....b10 | 63¼ |
| 250 | do.....b30 | 94¼ | 250 | do | 63 |

Tuesday, Jan. 6 — P. M.

There was an increased pressure for Money among the Brokers to-day, and the mercantile offerings at Bank are also somewhat urgent in particular quarters. Towards the close of the day the sales of English bills, of which a large supply was on the market, improved in amount, and several large parcels, amounting to £120,000 or about $600,000, were taken up. These operations will probably help the supply of means on the Street, subject to temporary loans to-morrow. The rates on London close 108½@108¾, and in some instances 109 demanded, though we apprehend that nearly all the ready-money business for this steamer was done at and below 108¾. Francs close, as last reported, 5.23¾@5.21¼.

So general an inquiry for Money among the Stock people as prevailed to-day could scarcely pass off without producing some influence on prices at the Board of Brokers, and accordingly several of the leading Railroads were put on the market ¼@½@¾ ₩ cent. below yesterday's currency; the lightest decline being on Erie shares, which continued active to the close at 63¼, 63, 62¾ and again at 63. The general market left off steady, showing unusual tenacity against an active and, for the moment, pretty expensive Money Market.

The Panama Company have made their usual half-yearly dividend of 6 ₩ cent., making 12 ₩ cent. paid out on the traffic of 1856, which we understand has really returned about 16 ₩ cent. net profit. The Ohio Trust Company have raised their half-yearly dividend to 4½ ₩ cent. in January, with a liberal surplus carried over. The restoration of the Ohio State Agency to the Company has been of essential mutual service.

The Hudson River Road received as much as $231,311 in December, against $156,2[illegible] the same month last year.

According to the Message of the Governor of New-York, delivered to the Legislature to-day, the State Treasury budget for 1856 amounted in gross to $14,877,150 receipts, against $14,977,310 paid out, leaving the balance on the 30th September, the close of the financial year, $6,241,[illegible], against $5,127,510 in 1855. The Canal Debt and finances, to which the Message also refers, we gave in advance in our issue of yesterday.

*The Sub-Treasury received to-day $181,584;* disbursed $294,680, and held at the close balance to the amount of $11,219,472. The quarterly compensation to the Collins Mail steamers ($162,500) was paid among the above disbursements.

The managers of the New-York Central Road have verified to the State Railway Commission that 10.69 ₩ cent. was honestly earned for their stock on the traffic of the past year. The *Herald* impeaches this official affirmation, and asserts that only 5½ ₩ cent. was rightly earned. There is an easy way of trying conclusions on this point by cash figures without hard words. The transactions of the year were all in cash. The managers started with a capital and debt of $33,304,000. They came out owing $33,430,000. Here is a difference of $126,000 to be added to $2,566,000, or 10.69 ₩ cent. claimed to have been earned. The two sums make $2,692,000. On the other hand, they paid to their stockholders, in cash, $1,920,000, or 8 ₩ cent. of the 10.69 ₩ cent. earned, and *their cash balance in bank at the end of the year was greater than the remaining difference of* $772,000. Now, 5.25 ₩ cent. on the capital of $24,000,000, as asserted by the *Herald*, is but $1,260,000, *out of which it would have been utterly* impossible to pay $1,920,000, to say nothing of the cash balance of over eight hundred thousand dollars, without running in debt in some shape. The truth is, that the surplus income of this and the preceding years is $1,301,000, the whole of which was in cash, and cash means on 30th *September. The General Balance sheet proves this to a* cent, and the *Herald* itself, by the unlooked-for goodness of publishing the balance sheet, simply *admits the shares to have been worth on that day,* on the books of the Company, 105.48 ₩ cent.

But the *Herald* discovers that the equipment, station property and structure of the Road have been further improved $1,262,000, and the violent inference is drawn that this must have been expended out of the profits of the year. If so, the Income balance could not have been rendered as in cash on the 30th September. But, in truth, there was nothing of the sort done. The Income account remains intact, and no departure has been made from the original plans of the management on the subject of new Equipment and Construction. The history of the Road since consolidation, and including the conditions of the consolidation, is a plain story, patent to the stockholders from the start, and advertised to the whole world more than three years ago. It may be well to recapitulate the facts, which, for convenience to the reader, we will do in round figures. More exact data is readily accessible to the *Herald* writer, if he desires references: The separate corporations from Albany to Buffalo came together in Convention in *1853, representing 23 millions capital, in shares,* worth in the market, or intrinsically measured by their income, from 117 to 155 ₩ cent. The whole was put into common stock, at par value, and the various premiums, averaging 38 ₩ cent., awarded to the old stockholders in a Certificate Debt of nearly 9 millions, redeemable in 30 years from the income of the Road, say 112 thousand dollars a year, compounded. There was also a leased stock of 1 million, which was subsequently made common. The capital was thus established at 24 millions, and so remains. The incumbrances on the old lines in the shape of Debt and a Canada subscription, were 2¼ millions. So this made the Consolidated Funded Debt, including the Certificates for premium, 11¼ millions. The Consolidated Debt and Capital, consequently, 35¼ millions. The Construction and Equipment of the line, at the original expenditure, including the leased road, stood, in 1853, 23 millions. The cash installments then due upon the capital of several of the new sections stood 3 millions, and the Canada stock over ½ million. The three items represented the consolidated stock of the new and original debt of the old lines, 26½ *millions. The gross income in 1853 on the construction cost, as above, of 23 millions, was* $4,787,000.

Thus the concern stood on 30th September, 1853. It was determined at once, or soon after this, to expend the incoming cash installments of 3½ millions and 3 millions in Convertible 7 ₩ cent. Bonds additional to perfect the Construction and Equipment of the property, equal to an ultimate capacity of seven millions traffic ₩ annum. There was as little disguise about this proceeding as about the terms of consolidation. And the purpose or policy of the management has been steadily carried out; the accruing results meanwhile to the income of the Road far surpassing their most sanguine calculations. The 6½ millions have now been added to the permanent value and capacity of the property. The Capital stands, as at the start, 24 millions, but with all the installments paid, and the Funded Debt 14½ millions. The gross income, as before mentioned, was in 1853 $4,787,000; in 1854, $5,918,000; in 1855, $6,563,000, and in 1856, $7,773,000. The Dividends since 1853 have been uniform at 8 ₩ cent. per annum, with a surplus of about 1 ₩ cent. in 1854, of 1½ ₩ cent. in 1855, and of 2¾ ₩ cent. in 1856, or altogether $1,301,000 in cash, undivided on 30th September last. The extent and nature of the improvements put upon the permanent structure, stations and equipment of the property are:

| | In 1853. | In 1856. |
|---|---|---|
| Total cost | $23,029,000 | $29,786,000 |
| Length of Road | 584 miles | 555 miles |
| Double Track | 240 miles | 311 miles |
| Branches | 29 miles | 268 miles |
| Total Track | 853 miles | 1,134 miles |
| Locomotives | 33 | 209 |
| Passenger Cars | 211 | 227 |
| Freight Cars | 1,139 | 2,296 |
| Engine Shops | 33 | 37 |
| Gross Traffic | $4,787,000 | $7,773,000 |

Attention is directed to the card of Mr. A. Bingham, Cotton Broker, No. 180 Pearl-street, who proposes hereafter to devote his services exclusively to the interest of Cotton buyers.

## Semi-Monthly Circular for Europe.

New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Notwithstanding a continuance of the scarcity of money, noticed in our last report of 23d ult., and a consequently rather limited business in stocks at the close of the year, prices have generally had an improving tendency throughout the fortnight. Since the commencement of the new year business has become more active, and the upward movement more decided, although the expectations of a better supply of money from the heavy disbursements since 1st inst. have been only partially realized, there being as yet but a slight alleviation of the stringency. The improved tone of the market during the last few days was caused principally by the late encouraging financial advices from London, which, in connection with the decline of foreign exchanges, and the decreased exports of specie, strengthen confidence in an early favorable change in money matters.

For State Stocks our present quotations, except for Pennsylvania coupon 5s, are *ex interest*. The business of the fortnight has been rather limited, with the exception of some considerable private sales of Ohio 6s, of the new issue, and the fluctuations generally unimportant. Since 1st inst. there have been sales of Kentucky 6s at 101½; Missouri at 86; Virginia at 90½@89¾; Ohio 6s, 1860, at 102¾@102½; California 7s, 1870, at 80@80½, and 1875, at 75@74½. The quotations herewith, as compared with those of 23d ult., show an advance of 2½ ₩ cent. in Ohio 6s, 1860, ½ in Kentucky 6s, ½ in Missouri 6s, and 1½ in California 7s, 1870, and a decline of 2 in Virginia 6s. In City and County Bonds we have no important transactions to notice. The demand is limited, and except for bonds of the leading cities, prices continue much depressed, although in some instances the tendency has of late been rather upward.

For Railroad Bonds the market has been rather active, with an upward tendency of prices. Of Illinois Central Construction Bonds there have been considerable sales at 96@97½, and of Free Lands, small sales, at 112 with, and 93½ without privilege. We have also to notice sales of New-York Central first [illegible] 106¼, and of 6s at 86@87½; Erie 1st mortgage, at 97; 3d mortgage, at 94@87; Sinking Fund at 63½@65, and Convertible, of 1871, at 87. The improvement of the fortnight is 2½ ₩ cent. on Illinois Central Construction, 1 on Free Lands, 1½ on Erie Sinking Fund, 1 on 3d Mortgage, and ½ on 1871's, and 1½ on New-York Central 6s and 7s.

In Railroad Shares there is a general improvement — the tendency during the fortnight having been steadily but gradually upward, and the market, although prices declined slightly this morning, is active and rather firm at the close. The advance in New-York Central is 3½; in Erie, 2½; in Reading, 3¾; in Cleveland and Toledo 3½; in Illinois Central, 5; in Galena and Chicago, 3; in Chicago and Rock Island, 3; in Panama, 1½ ₩ cent. The demand for Illinois Central Shares is very active, and the supply not large. The land sales for December amount to $680,250, making a total, *on 1st inst., of $10,713,028. The Panama Railroad* Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ₩ cent.

The Money market, although slightly easier, continues quite stringent, and heavy differences are still paid in stock contracts, and time loans command high rates of interest. On call, the demand is very active at 7 ₩ cent., and discount on first-class paper ranges from 9@10 ₩ cent. Although the receipts of Gold from California, for some weeks past, have considerably exceeded the demand for export, the Specie balances of the Banks in this City, in consequence of heavy drafts from the South, have not increased.

CAMMANN & CO.

## Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

| Banks. | Loans. Dec. 27. | Loans. Dec. 20. | Specie. Dec. 27. | Specie. Dec. 20. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 5,328,817 | 5,402,128 | 2,160,294 | 1,847,072 |
| Canal Bank | 2,561,810 | 2,508,379 | 603,427 | 667,054 |
| Louisiana | 2,212,978 | 2,302,283 | 1,688,576 | 1,726,164 |
| Louisiana State | 4,640,300 | 4,661,685 | 1,955,000 | 1,893,129 |
| Mech. & Traders | 1,358,131 | 1,248,946 | 158,093 | 160,318 |
| Bk of N. Orleans | 1,872,740 | 1,819,767 | 300,371 | 304,969 |
| Southern Bank | 300,819 | 226,116 | 113,601 | 83,578 |
| Union Bank | 1,241,11[illegible] | 1,462,171 | 282,101 | 290,735 |
| Total | 20,611,903 | 20,618,303 | 6,889,780 | 6,955,168 |
| | Decrease | 6,400 | Increase | 65,400 |

CASH LIABILITIES.

| Banks. | Circulation. Dec. 27. | Circulation. Dec. 20. | Deposits. Dec. 27. | Deposits. Dec. 20. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 3,469,742 |
| Canal Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Louisiana | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Louisiana State | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mech. & Traders | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bk. of N. Orleans | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Southern Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | 6,154,134 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The following table exhibits the respective amounts of Exchange held by the various Banks, and also the sums due to distant Banks, as compared with last week, the latter being comprised in the table of deposits, as shown above:

| Banks. | Exchange. Dec. 27. | Exchange. Dec. 20. | Due Dist. Banks. Dec. 27. | Due Dist. Banks. Dec. 20. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 1,074,712 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Canal Bank | 1,417,049 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Louisiana | 1,249,302 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Louisiana State | 351,948 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mech. & Traders | 379,094 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bk. New-Orleans | 363,271 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Southern Bank | 641,490 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The footings of the Boston Weekly Bank Statement are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | [illegible] |
| Loans and Discounts | [illegible] |
| Specie | [illegible] |
| Due from other Banks | [illegible] |
| Due to other Banks | [illegible] |
| Deposits | [illegible] |
| Circulation | [illegible] |

## Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Monday, Jan. 5.

Cotton is active and firm. Sales 25,000 bales. Sugar, quiet at 9⅜c. Molasses, 65c. Flour, steady at $7. Wheat is advancing; Red $1 35. Mixed Corn, 65c. Pork, buoyant at $18 [illegible]. Holders demand an advance. Sterling Exchange, 7 ₩ cent. premium.

Charleston, Monday, Jan. 5.

Cotton firm. Sales to-day 1,800 bales.

## Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The Brokers adjourned on account of the death of S. N. Lewis, Esq.

Pennsylvania Fives, 82; Reading Railroad, 44⅛; Long Island Railroad, 12½; Morris Canal, 15½.

## Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah — A. T. Goodwin, Henry Taylor, Mary C. Dibble, [illegible] Mrs. Marian, G. Brown, S. Pratt, W. G. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. J. Ryder, J. Wilson and lady, [illegible], A. S. Robeson.

In steamship Nashville, for Charleston — [illegible] W. Smith, Mrs. Mustard, H. Judah, D. L. [illegible] J. Madisman, F. Davison, R. C. [illegible], W. O. Hoffman, Massey Floyd, Master [illegible], and [illegible] in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC — THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 [illegible] | Moon sets.... 4 [illegible]

HIGH WATER — THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.... 2 [illegible] | Gov. Island.. 2 [illegible] | Hell Gate.. 2 [illegible]

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Jan. 6.

## Cleared.

Steamship Empire, (Br.,) Lefroy, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ships Galena, Leavitt, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson & Son; St. Peter, Lavin, New-Orleans, Roberts & Bostick; Criterion, Harding, Mobile, Foster & Nickerson; Chilliwater, Russell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Bark Texas, Ayres, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Brigs Ocean Bird, Lewis, Gambia and a market, C. Durand; Isaiah, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, St. Johns, N. B., A. Smithers; Franconia, Upton, Sagua la Grande, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners Howard, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Eleanor, Hosmer, St. Thomas, Metcalf & Duncan; John Boston, Lingo, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman; S. Bartlett, Saunders, Key West, Brunner & Deake; Orleans, Tuttle, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.

Propellers Mount Savage, Watson, Baltimore, H. R. Cromwell; Jackson, Baker, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Delaware, Cope, Philadelphia, Sandford's line.

## Arrived.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Sunday, at 4½ P. M., exchanged signals with bark Maria Morton, hence, New-York for Savannah. 5th inst., at 6:30 A. M., 25 miles N. by E. from Hatteras, spoke schr. Richard A. Wood, of Jersey City, from Washington, N. C., for New-York, with signal of distress flying — leaky, loss of sails, mainboom, boat, and short of provisions; had been in at Cape Henry; was 27 days out, and wished to be towed back; supplied her with provisions, and offered to take them on board, which they refused — weather at the time moderate, wind W. The A. has experienced heavy head winds the entire passage.

Steamship Nashville, Berry, Charleston, 55 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Ocean Express, (of Boston,) Cunningham, Philadelphia 5 ds., in ballast to Wellington & Abbott.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Ames, Norfolk 3 ds., with corn to master.

Propeller Pelican, Auldrich, Providence.

WIND — During the day, N. N. W., and fresh.

## Sailed.

Ships Excelsior, Swift, New-Orleans; Galena, Leavitt, New-Orleans; Richard Alsop, Watlington, New-Orleans. Barks Almena, Robertson, Valparaiso; Parthian Hedgkins, Richmond, Va. Brigs Gilman, Thompson, Charleston; Bion Bradbury, Miller, Cienfuegos. Schrs. Mist, Leslie, Montevideo; W. A. Ellis, Nichols, Charleston; My Rover, Jackson, Wilmington, N. C.

## Below.

Ship Empress of the Seas, Nelson, Callao, with guano to Barreda Bros. Anchored on the Bar. Also, 1 bark.

## Notice to Mariners.

In accordance with previous notice, the Cornfield Point Light Vessel has been placed upon her station, south of the Long Sand Shoal, Long Island Sound, N. Y.

She is moored near the centre of the shoal, and about one-eighth of a mile from it, in 7½ fathoms of water, sandy bottom.

She is sloop rigged, and shows a single fixed light of the natural color, 40 feet above the water, which should be seen under ordinary states of the atmosphere, 12 nautical miles; has a square cage work day mark at the masthead, and is painted red, with the name of the station in black letters on each quarter. A bell will be tolled in foggy weather.

The approximate latitude, as shown by the coast survey chart, is 41 deg., 15 min., 30 sec. N., and the longitude 72 deg., 23 min., 50 sec. W.

COMPASS BEARINGS.

Cornfield Point, Conn., N.
Falkner's Island Light-house, W. ¾ N.
Plum Island Light-house, N. Y., E. ½ by E. [illegible]
Little Gull Island Light-house, N. Y., [illegible]
Bartlett's Reef Light-ship, E. by N.
Saybrook Light-house, Conn., N. E. ½ E.

By order of the Light-house Board.

A. LUDLOW CASE, L. H. Insp., 3d Dist.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1857.

FOR CALIFORNIA. — NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA — SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES — PRICES GREATLY REDUCED — STEERAGE PASSAGE, $35. — The new docks at Virgin Bay and at San Juan del Sur are now completed. The steamers will hereafter receive passengers and freight at the wharves, thus avoiding all exposure in small boats. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, (1,300 tons burden,) will sail for San Juan de Nicaragua, on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer ORIZABA, from San Juan del Sur to the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger. 10 cents per pound on excess.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

| To San Francisco, including Isthmus transit. | | To San Juan del Norte. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $175 | First Cabin | $[illegible] |
| Second Cabin | 125 | Second Cabin | [illegible] |
| Steerage | 75 | Steerage | [illegible] |

For freight or passage, apply only to
CHARLES MORGAN & SONS,
No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.